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CHARLES M. SCHWAB TO DIRECT WORK OF SHIPBUILDING

Former President of the United States Steel Corporation Is Selected by President Wilson to Supervise American Yards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charles M. Schwab, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, and regarded as the successor of Andrew Carnegie as steel master has been appointed by the President to take charge of ship production and has accepted the post.

Until the ships necessary to relieve the world situation are built, he will give his entire attention to this great problem. He will be designated as Director-General of Shipbuilding. The following announcement was given out at the White House on Tuesday night: "Edward N. Hurley, Charles M. Schwab, Bainbridge Colby and Charles Piez were received by the President at the White House today. It was stated that the subject discussed was the progress and condition of the national shipbuilding program. The carrying forward of the construction work in the 130 shipyards now in operation is so vast that it requires a reinforcement of the shipbuilding organization throughout the country."

"Later in the day Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announced that a new office, with wide powers, had been created by the trustees of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The new position is that of Director-General, and Mr. Schwab has been asked and has agreed to accept the position in answer to the call of the nation."

Charles Piez, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, recommended that the post of general manager of the corporation be at once abolished, so that Mr. Schwab, as Director-General, should be wholly unhampered in carrying out the large task entrusted to him. Mr. Piez, since the retirement of Admiral Harris, has been filling both the position of vice-president and that of general manager.

"Mr. Schwab will have complete supervision and direction of the work of shipbuilding. He agreed to take up the work at the sacrifice of his personal wishes in the matter. His services were virtually commandeered. His great experience as a steel maker and builder of ships has been drafted for the nation."

The manner in which Mr. Schwab was commandeered forms an interesting chapter in the current history of the shipping situation. Messrs. Hurley and Piez had been considering the necessity several weeks of getting the service of the best man available in the United States to drive the production of ships. The President himself had realized this necessity for more than two months. On Friday last Messrs. Hurley and Piez happened to hit upon the name of Mr. Schwab, and they both instantly agreed that he was the man. Mr. Hurley called Mr. Schwab by telephone at New York and asked him to come to Washington immediately on important business. Mr. Schwab arrived on Sunday morning, and was with Messrs. Hurley and Piez all day in the Shipping Board offices. He immediately consented to drop all other interests and plunge into the work of producing ships.

On Monday morning Mr. Schwab went to each office of the Shipping Board and asked him: "Will you help?" The answer in every case was a hearty yes.

Chairman Hurley informs The Christian Science Monitor that he is now getting steel and timber in satisfactory quantities at all yards, and labor conditions are generally greatly improved.

Mr. Schwab's work will be almost entirely in the field, dealing with yard managers and pointing out to them methods for quicker production, and he will also come in direct contact with the workmen.

He himself is the employer of 140,000 in the Midvale, Bethlehem and other companies in which he is interested, and throughout his career he has been accustomed to deal directly with labor.

Labor Needs Discussed

Debate in Senate Discloses Serious Condition in Shipyards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In course of the debate preceding the adoption of the sabotage conference report by the Senate, Senators McCumber, Sherman and Thomas have called attention to the delay in the war preparations caused by strikes in shipbuilding yards, as well as in industries closely related to ship construction. Senator McCumber, who has made a special study of the labor situation, particularly in the shipbuilding industry, pointed out that 47 strikes had taken place within the United States since the beginning of 1916. Of these no less than 17 were in shipyards. The Senator from South Dakota submitted statistics to show that more time was lost this year through labor troubles of one kind or another than in any corresponding period in the history of the country. He called attention to the fact that 350 men walked

AUSTRALIA BEGINS RECRUITING MEETINGS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—The recruiting conference was opened by the governor-general, who appealed for the sinking of public differences and the bending of all energies to make voluntarism successful and referred to a confidential report from London, which, he said, showed that the position was now serious. Daily reports of conference are to be issued but the press is excluded from the sittings.

Melbourne and Queensland trades councils have declined to participate.

GROUND GIVEN BY BRITISH NEAR YPRES

Failure of French Reinforcements to Arrive Causes Retirement From Messines Ridge— "Nothing Vital Lost"

For the first time since the attack on the Ypres section began the Germans have scored a considerable success. The failure of General Foch to bring the necessary aid to the overwhelmed English line has had its almost inevitable effect, and the persistent pouring in by the Germans of absolutely fresh divisions, taken from anywhere on the front, has enabled them to press Sir Douglas Haig's troops back almost to the positions they occupied during the early years of the war, until the advance of last summer, by carrying Vimy Ridge and the ridge at Messines, enabled them to free the Ypres salient from immediate danger.

All during the early years of the war the Ypres salient was held purely for sentimental reasons. The persistence in holding it was one of the causes which led to Field-Marshal French's retirement. General Smith-Dorrien, one of the best tacticians in the army, never made any secret of his opinion that the Ypres salient was a purely sentimental death trap. This death trap was demolished when the British advanced to Vimy and Messines. But now that they have been driven back to something approaching their old positions, the retirement from the dead heaps of Ypres itself would not amount to very much more.

At the same time it would be useful to deny that the Germans have gained very considerable and valuable ground during the last twenty-four hours. But they have gained it by their deliberate purpose of hurling the whole of their weight on the British army. It was to prevent this very thing that General Foch was placed in command of the entire line, and given power to move troops so as to avoid a repetition of the Cambrai reverse. So far he has failed to do this. It is too early to judge the result in any way. The task allotted to him may have been too severe in the time. But there is no question that the whole of the Allies are looking to him to produce that support for the British line which was promised in Sir Douglas Haig's last ditch address to his men. If General Foch does not, therefore, succeed in striking and striking quickly, the

(Continued on page two, column three)

HEARING OPENS IN AFRICAN LAND CASE

Problems Affecting Structure of British Empire Involved in Case to Decide Ownership of Lands in Southern Rhodesia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The judicial committee of the Privy Council yesterday began the hearing of the case to decide the ownership of unalienated lands in Southern Rhodesia. The four claimants are the British South African Company, elected members of the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia, the natives and the Crown. Members of the committee present were Earl Loreburn, president, and Lords Dunedin, Atkinson, Sumner and Scott Dickson.

Preparation of the case has occupied the whole period of the war, and for many weeks at any rate, these learned judges will discuss problems regarded as affecting the foundation of the structure of the British Empire. The documents brought together in this case are formidable in number and complexity, but have picturesque side in the correspondence between Queen Victoria and Lobengula.

In one letter the latter complains that he had signed a document and thereafter was told that he had parted with his mineral rights. In others Queen Victoria, through Lord Knutsford, advised Lobengula not too hastily to allow men to dig for stones and not to give away to much to newcomers. "A king gives a stranger an ox," she wrote, "not the whole herd of cattle, otherwise what would strangers arriving afterward have to eat?"

The Lord Advocate opened for the British South Africa Company. He traced the "natural and necessary" growth of representative government in Southern Rhodesia, but as indicating the small value of the actual representative element he mentioned that of Southern Rhodesia's 780,000 people, 750,000 were natives and 30,000 Europeans and when the legislative council was elected the electors' roll included 9502 names, of whom 5097 voted.

Since 1900 the Legislative Council, comprising the 12 elected members and six appointed by the British South Africa Company, had had exclusive power to make ordinances, but could not consider any ordinance, resolution or vote appropriating any part of the public revenue, taxes or imposts, nor proceed with any ordinance interfering with land and other rights of the company's officer. It was precisely these land rights the company was now defending.

The Lord Advocate then reviewed the Rudd and Lippert concession by which the company secured complete and exclusive charge over all minerals and minerals in Lobengula's kingdom and exclusive rights of dealing with the land. He recounted the overthrow of Lobengula's people, the result of armed reprisals and the complete occupation of the whole of Southern Rhodesia by the company, since when the company had consistently asserted and acted as if the land of Southern Rhodesia was its property, with the full knowledge of the inhabitants and the British Government.

HOW CHAPLAINS FOR ARMY ARE SELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The amendment to the National Defense Act, under the terms of which additional chaplains will be appointed so that each regiment will have three instead of one, as at present, is now in the Senate. Some inquiry has been made as to the method that will be adopted in appointing these additional chaplains after the bill is finally passed. The appointing power, of course, is the Secretary of War.

It is explained at the Adjutant-General's office that the same method will be pursued as at present. Allotments will be made to the various denominations, based upon the percentage of their numerical strength as compared with the total population.

The candidates for commissions as chaplains will be examined by boards appointed at the various military posts. These boards, at the regularly established posts, are fixtures. For instance, the board for examining candidates for chaplain at the Presidio consists of Capt. Joseph P. McBride, said to have been a Roman Catholic priest at the Church of the Sacred Heart in San Francisco; First Lieut. Frank J. Dingeman and First Lieut. Archie Lewis, both of whom are said to be Protestants. There are similar boards at all other posts which will pass upon the qualifications of candidates.

No More Army Chaplains Needed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has enough chaplains in the service and on its eligible list for all present needs, it is announced, and no more applications will be accepted. More clergymen have applied for service than the army can use.

CITIZENS LEAGUE OPPOSES LICENSES

Springfield (Mass.) Organization Registers Its Protest Against Applications Filed by a Hotel and J. J. Shea Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Strong opposition to the granting of applications for two liquor licenses at the Gilmore Hotel and another for a fourth-class license to the J. J. Shea Company is evident throughout the city and the executive committee of the Citizens League is to voice this sentiment to the license commission today.

The first application is opposed on the grounds that it would establish a bad precedent and break an unwritten rule prohibiting one hotel from holding two liquor licenses. The second is opposed because, it is pointed out, the granting of it would probably put three licenses under the control of one man. On general grounds, the licenses are opposed because it is felt that their granting "would be against the best interests of the community."

The Shea application has caused general comment throughout the city. It is held that if the license commission should grant a license to J. J. Shea Company, Incorporated, it would be placing virtually three licenses in the control of J. J. Shea. It is claimed that J. J. Shea now holds a controlling interest in the fourth-class retail license at 854 North Street and 83 Essex Street. Application for this license is being made by Michael F. and J. J. Shea under the firm name of M. F. Shea and Co.

J. J. Shea & Co., Incorporated, now holds a first-class license for the saloon conducted under the firm name of Shea & Co., at 864 North Street and 83 Essex Street. J. J. Shea & Co., Incorporated, are seeking a new first-class license for this location. If the license commission should grant J. J. Shea & Co., Incorporated, the license for the old Albano stand at 732 Main Street, J. J. Shea would have holdings in two first-class retail licenses and one first-class license.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS IS RESUMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The German long-range gun again bombarded Paris from 1 o'clock onward yesterday morning, continuing at intervals during the day, killing 13 persons and wounding 45.

NEW ZEALAND'S WAR LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Wednesday)—The finance bill, now passed, contains a clause compelling war-loan subscriptions on the penalty of a fine equal to double the income tax and an additional penalty of only receiving 3 per cent on the amount compulsorily subscribed.

RED CROSS PARTY IN ITALY

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—H. P. Davidson, chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, and his Red Cross party, which has been visiting important cities in Italy, left today for Florence. Dr. Page and Count Somaglia, president of the Italian Red Cross, bade them farewell at the railroad station.

LEGAL BACKING OF WAR CHEST FUNDS

Answers to Questions as to the Basis Upon Which Various Campaigns Have Been Organized Show Lack of Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The question of the authority for war chest fund campaigns having been brought up, this bureau wrote to cities in three states in which war chest or patriot funds had been, or were being, raised. From answers received it appears that in a number of cases there is lack of what might be called good legal authority.

In Columbus, O., for instance, the Mayor was asked to appoint a general committee to adopt a scheme which had been outlined by the social service committee of the chamber of commerce. Inquiry at headquarters as to authority brought the reply that there was no authority for it other than community spirit.

In this State an energetic campaign is being conducted at Rockford, Ill., where Camp Grant is located. Inquiry there as to the authority of the Winnebago County Patriots Fund brought answer that it came from the Illinois State Council of Defense.

At the offices here, of the Illinois State Council of Defense, however, this bureau is informed that all that the council did was to send to the counties requests for the formation of finance committees, the request being summed up as follows in the first paragraph of a memorandum of the council on the subject:

"It is the desire and intention of the State Council of Defense that there shall be organized in every county in the State a comprehensive and efficient money-raising committee which can and will undertake to raise all of the money which may be required for war activities by any of the federal or state organizations, such as Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Liberty Loan, War Savings Committee, War Recreation Board, Equal Rights, etc."

In Winnebago, the patriots fund plan for raising money was decided upon. The state council did not want, it appears, to lay down any hard and fast rule as to plan and so left it to be worked out in the counties. The situation in short is that the state council did not ask Winnebago County to adopt the patriots fund plan in particular, that that plan was adopted, and that the patriots fund plan was then licensed by the state council and so given its authority. It might be added that a state law requires that any such solicitation for war funds receive the sanction of the council under license.

The Winnebago fund circular, referred to, says further on: "Q.—Is it proposed to coerce anyone to support this fund? "A.—No, it is not proposed to coerce anyone. It is, however, very apparent that there is no middle ground in the situation today. Either one is an American citizen, or he is not an American citizen. Either he is willing to back up to the fullest extent possible every move that will help promote the war, or else he is not willing. The answer goes on to say, "there will be absolutely no necessity of coercion in the raising of this fund, as undoubtedly every American citizen will be glad indeed to give the proportionate amount called for." It continues, however, "it is inconceivable that any earner in the community could find a reason for not giving the small item of 1 per cent of his income for the purpose, and particularly is this true when we give thought to the fact that there are millions of young men today being brought into the army to protect us stay-at-homes against the unthought-of conditions of having our freedom taken away by Germanism."

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BARON BURIAN NOW AT THE BALLPLATZ

Count Czernin Is Succeeded by Hungarian Who Is Close Personal Friend of Count Tisza

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Baron Burian has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister to succeed Count Czernin, according to a Vienna dispatch.

Baron Burian, in taking the Foreign Ministry, retains his portfolio as Minister of Finance.

Baron Stephen Burian von Rajec was Minister of Foreign Affairs from (Continued on page two, column five)

CANADA CLEARS ALL DECKS FOR ACTION

Will Conscript All Men From 20 to 23 Without Appeal— "Day for Discussion Passed— Day for Action Has Come"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—From this moment, every activity in Canadian life is to be made subservient to the winning of the war. This was made patent to the members of the press gallery who were yesterday received in audience severally by Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, by the Hon. J. C. D

to convince American opinion that England is dealing fairly by Ireland was for the British Parliament to tender a measure of self-government to Ireland to satisfy American opinion and he believed that the Government could do that.

In regard to the statement made by Mr. Barnes, who said that the Government would carry the bill, Mr. Lloyd George said the Government could only use all its influence to carry it. If it is not carried, those responsible for its failure to carry, ought in all conscience to accept the responsibility for the direction of the war without it. It is impossible to face the difficulties in Ireland without a united country, he said.

"It is impossible to secure unity unless every section feels that justice has been done, not merely by compelling Irishmen to take a full share in the war's burden, but by securing to them the principle of self-determination for which we are fighting in every theater," he continued. "We entered the war for that principle. We have never departed from it and hope we shall be able to enforce it at the peace conference."

He added that if the Irish members were to reject the bill it would be their responsibility.

Joseph Devlin exclaimed: "Now the cat is out of the bag."

Mr. Lloyd George added that the Government could not possibly have resistance to the home rule bill used as a lever to defeat conscription and that is why each measure must be taken on its merits.

The Premier then turned to the situation in Flanders and said fluctuations must continue, but that he was full of confidence. He added that he had just seen a general who has returned from the front, and I must ask the House to excuse my leaving the House immediately after the speech, because he has to lay questions before me to which I have to reply tonight, and I only detained him a few minutes to get his impressions. He told me he had seen generals who are fighting.

"That gallant old general, General Plumer—one of the mightiest warriors this country has—is facing great odds, but he is quite confident. We have lost territory, but we have lost nothing vital. That is the view not merely of our generals. It is the view of General Foch, who is equally calm and equally confident. He was seen also this afternoon by the distinguished general who is now waiting to see me. He is absolutely confident. 'The Germans are aiming at destroying the British Army and they feel that if they can only get this army out of the way the path would be clear to victory. They have not yet got it out of the way.'

"They have inflicted, I am sorry to say, heavy losses, but nothing to the losses they sustained. The French army is intact and the American army is pouring across."

"There may be hope and there may be despondency, but if we stand together firmly and steadfastly, not giving way to fear or panic, prepared to give and take in all measures—if all parties in Great Britain, yes, in Great Britain and Ireland, stand together, Irishmen in Ireland fighting with Irishmen who are coming across the flood in millions to fight in brigades with British troops—if we do that we will win through in the end."

All the latter part of the Premier's speech was punctuated with cheers, and he was given a great ovation as he left the House.

In defending the Man-Power Bill, Mr. Lloyd George declared that no fair analogy could be drawn between the application of the present bill to Ireland and the attempt to tax the American colonies against their will, because in the latter case it was a matter of taxation without representation and, further, no measure of self-government was claimed by any responsible body representing Ireland in the House. He asked if it ever had been contended that questions bearing upon the organization of the army and the navy and defense of the country and the Empire should be entrusted to any parliament except the Imperial Parliament?

Regarding the claim that Irish consent should be obtained, the same argument, he said, could be applied to Wales or Scotland. He added that both conscription and the Home Rule Bill must be taken on their merits.

Ireland, after the report handed in by the Irish Convention, expected that the Government would do something and American opinion supported Irish conscription, provided Ireland was offered self-government. The Government was considering only the best means of carrying on the war and Great Britain, with Ireland included, must make ready to meet the new contingent of 550,000 men which Germany had called to the colors.

The Premier asked whether conscription in Ireland was to be the Government's only answer to the report of the most remarkable convention ever held in Ireland. Such an answer would be regarded as unsatisfactory, not only in Ireland but in England. If there was trouble in Ireland arising from refusal to legislate after the Irish convention, and only conscription was offered, any resistance in Ireland would meet with sympathy.

John Joseph Clancy, member from Dublin County North, in seconding a motion by Mr. Dillon to omit Ireland from the Man-Power Bill, declared that a government "with a record of infamy and defeat had not a moral right to arrest even a rat in Ireland."

Mr. Barnes appealed to Irishmen not to cry before they were hurt. He believed that home rule would be in effect before conscription was enforced. Amid Irish exclamations of "The House of Lords!" Mr. Barnes said that if it could not be done every man would have to reconsider his position. Sir Edward Carson, interrupting, asked if the Government meant that before Irishmen were called to the colors home rule would be passed. Mr. Barnes repeated that the Government would introduce the bill. This was greeted by exclamations of "Answer!"

Mr. Devlin pressed Sir Edward Car-

son's point but Mr. Barnes said he could add nothing. Timothy Healy then asked whether, if the Lords failed to pass the bill, the Government would resign. Mr. Barnes replied he should certainly say they would. Mr. Lloyd George here exclaimed, "Hear! Hear!"

Mr. Barnes was subjected to continual interruptions and questions on the Government's intentions. The speaker pointed out that the Premier would be speaking later and would be able to elucidate it.

Sir Edward Carson declared his belief that conscription would be more difficult to apply after home rule was passed than ever, because there would be an Irish Parliament opposed to it. Doubtless he would be asked to go over and make things smooth, but it would not be an easy job after Ulster had been promised by the Government and Parliament that if they entered the army, home rule would be suspended for the duration of the war. Nevertheless, Sir Edward hoped that Ulster would support the conscription bill. The Government, he added, had blundered from the beginning to the end on this question, in trying to please everybody, and they would succeed in pleasing nobody.

Finally, under application of the closure, Mr. Dillon's motion was lost by 296 to 123 and the clause carried. The bill was passed on third reading and tabled, the Nationalists remaining in opposition to the last, Mr. Dillon exclaiming: "The worst day's work done for Ireland since the war began."

Further Opposition

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The Most Rev. William J. Walsh, Roman Catholic archbishop and primate of Dublin, in a public letter, refers to the many vague declarations now flooding the country regarding conscription in Ireland, but affording no intelligible indication of what it is advisable to do. If conscription is enforced, the introduction of even the most satisfactory home rule bill would not, he says, contribute to pacification. The only conscription bill that could be contemplated, he declares, would be one framed and passed by an Irish Parliament.

Home Rule Discussed

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A committee consisting of such former opponents of home rule as Walter Hume Long, J. Austen Chamberlain and A. W. S. Samuel, Solicitor-General for Ireland, who with Mr. Barnes, drafted the bill, held a second meeting yesterday and reported rapid progress. The bill will amend the Government of Ireland Act which passed just before the outbreak of the war, the operation of which was suspended for the period of war.

A lengthy meeting of the Unionist War Committee, which was attended by 127 members, was held in the House of Commons last night to consider the question of home rule in Ireland and the war. An official announcement issued after the meeting merely said: "The discussion was a very grave one."

According to The Daily Telegraph, Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, spoke in the interest of Ulster while the other members urged that every effort should be made to secure a settlement of the home rule question. No resolution, the paper says, was adopted, but the balance of feeling was that the Government must proceed cautiously with the Home Rule Bill.

PRESS OPINIONS OF FIGHTING IN FRANCE

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—There is no inclination in the press to minimize the seriousness of the loss of Baillieu but the fact is emphasized that as long as the allied armies remain unbroken, Germany's purpose is not attained.

The Daily Graphic thinks it would be wise to withdraw the British troops from Ypres and Passchendaele "to avoid the risk of their being cut off and compelled to surrender." It continues: "That the situation is made more serious by the loss of Baillieu is obvious, and it would be dishonest to pretend otherwise." The paper adds, however, that as long as the allied armies remain unbroken, Germany's purpose is not attained, while she is exhausting herself in order to force a decision.

The Times reverses must be faced steadily. Their significance must neither be minimized nor exaggerated. Far more serious than the loss of ground is the revelation of the growing weight of the German pressure. We hear far too much of the enemy's losses, mistakes, difficulties and of their failure to reach appointed objectives on particular days and not half enough about the serious fact that they are still bringing fresh divisions from Russia. The Times says the enemy will continue drawing on their reserves in Russia until "allied statesmen stop dreaming vain dreams about Russia and do something practical to compel the enemy to cease depleting the Russian front."

BELGIANS FOR GENERALISSIMO Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Press reports state that the Belgians are supporting the allied decision for a generalissimo. General DeCuninck is to leave the War Ministry and will command the Belgian divisions under General Foch.

MR. LENROOT'S RESIGNATION WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin today announced his resignation from the House, effective at once. Tomorrow he will be sworn in as a member of the Senate, having been elected to succeed the late Senator Huston.

GROUND GIVEN BY BRITISH NEAR YPRES

(Continued from page one)

critics in England, who objected to the arrangement, will find an extraordinary access of strength. For it is certain that the British army cannot be left to fight the war entirely by itself, whilst the rest of the Allies stand unaffected along the line.

The British line is being bent back upon the Channel ports, and if the Channel ports could by any possibility be got possession of, Paris would be seriously endangered. To save Paris and the Channel ports the British have been fighting a battle lasting over some four weeks from Cambrai to the coast. They have held the line in spite of the axed determination of the Germans to crumple it up by sheer weight of numbers. But it is obvious that this cannot continue indefinitely. The hour, therefore, is the hour of General Foch.

General Foch himself, as well as General Plumer, who commands this section of the British line, are confident that they can hold the vital ground, in spite of the present advance. Nothing vital, the Prime Minister told the House of Commons last night, has so far been lost, owing to the stonewall resistance of the British before the deluge. What the Germans are aiming at is, unquestionably, the railroad from Hazebrouck to Ypres, which is one of the main supply lines of the front. But between Ypres and the Germans there still lie the heights of Klein Zillebeke and Observatory Ridge, both of which are equal in height to Wytschaete, which the Germans have just captured. Everywhere else except at the points of concentrated attack like Baillieu and Wytschaete, where division after division of fresh German troops was persistently poured in, the line has held intact. It has had to be bent in places in order to prevent it being broken by the German successes, but beyond this nothing has been able to move what Napier described, a century ago, as that astonishing thing, the British infantry.

British Confident

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—"The same spirit that carried our army through 1914 sustained us all again today against overwhelming odds," said Lord French in a telegram today, thanking the French Government for a message of encouragement.

Americans in Toul Sector

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—The American troops northwest of Toul again took possession of No Man's Land near Apremont Forest last night after a week in which the shell-torn land between the trenches was virtually deserted, except during the long series of attacks, because of the violence of the artillery fire.

Greeks Occupy Villages

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Greek and British troops which on Monday crossed the Struma River, on the eastern flank of the Macedonian front, occupied seven towns, the War Office announces. The statement follows: "Greek troops crossed the River Struma above Lake Takinos, and occupied the villages of Beglik-mah, Kakarakas, Salmah, Kispeki and Ada. The operation was most successfully carried out with slight casualties." Further to the north, British troops occupied Kumli and Ormanli. A few Bulgarians were captured.

Turks Capture Batum

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The capture by the Turks of the city of Batum, is announced in an official statement issued at Constantinople on Monday.

Batum is a Black Sea port in the trans-Caucasian territory taken from Russia under the terms of the peace treaty. This region has been evacuated by the Russians, but its occupation by the Turks is being resisted by the Armenians.

The Capture of Helsingfors

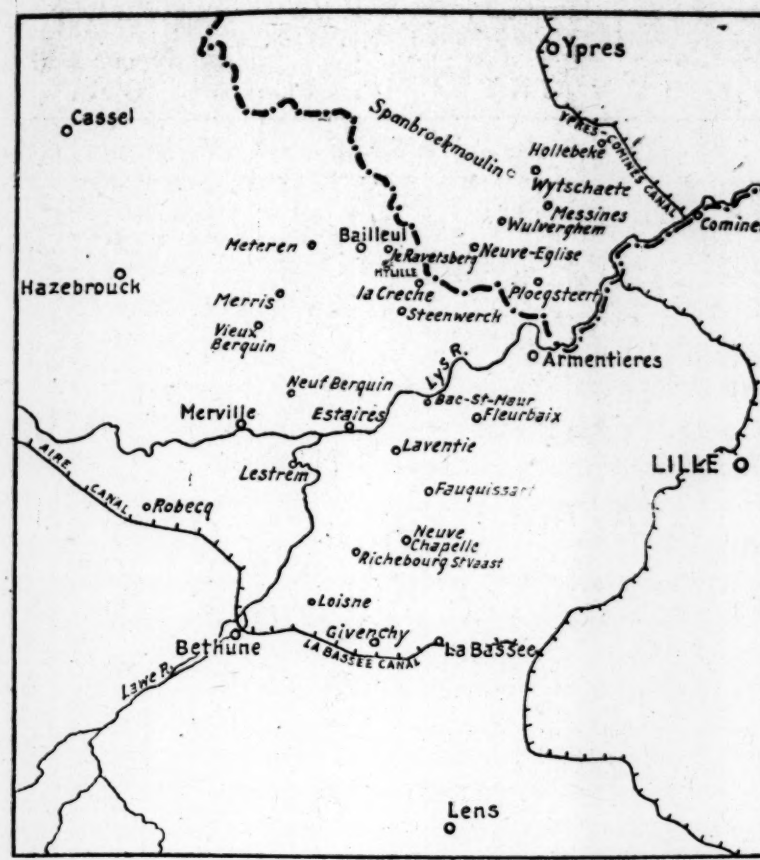
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the fighting which preceded the capture of Helsingfors by the White Guard and German assistance, there were thousands of casualties, a report to the State Department from Swedish sources stated. The advice quoted Swedish newspapers under the date of April 13 that the fighting lasted for three days, both sides suffering heavily. Very valuable booty fell into the hands of the White Guard. Prisoners of the latter organization held at Helsingfors have all been released.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday night reads: "The heights of Wytschaete have been stormed. Baillieu has been taken."

Tuesday afternoon's report follows: "Our attacks on the Lys battle field met with complete success. The great mine craters of the Wytschaete battle of 1917 were taken by a surprise attack. After a short spell of fire we stormed Wulverghem in a surprise attack and the enemy's positions on both sides of the village. Counterattacks by English companies completely broke down."

"From the plain, while scaling the heights between Neuve Chapelle and Baillieu, our troops attacked and wrested them from the enemy in a vigorous hand-to-hand encounter."

"English attacks against Locon failed. We made some prisoners during the repulse of a joint attack carried out by the English and French north of the Luce River."



The valley of the Lys

Map shows points southwest of Ypres where the German pressure is greatest repeatedly broke the enemy's resistance and reached the railway line to the east of Lakht, running from Tammertors to Viborg."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Yesterday evening we delivered a successful counter-attack in the neighborhood of Wytschaete. At Meteren also our counter-attack restored the situation, and the village remains in our hands. Throughout the afternoon and evening yesterday repeated hostile attacks north of Baillieu were repulsed with loss to the enemy. Bodies of German infantry advancing in close formation, were caught under the fire of our troops at short range and suffered heavy casualties. We secured a few prisoners."

"The enemy also endeavored to develop an attack yesterday afternoon east of Robecq, following the bombardment already reported, but his advance was broken by our artillery fire."

"In consequence of the progress made by the enemy on the Lys front, our troops holding our forward positions east of Ypres have been withdrawn to a new line. The withdrawal was carried out deliberately, without interference by the enemy. Yesterday afternoon parties of his troops advancing over our old positions were caught by the fire of our outposts and destroyed."

"On the battlefield south of Arras parties of German infantry who had entered our trenches opposite Boyelles were driven out yesterday afternoon, with the loss of several prisoners. Our line in this locality has been completely restored."

"The hostile artillery activity increased considerably early this morning on the British front south of the Somme."

The War Office issued the following statement on Tuesday night: "Severe fighting has been taking place today on the front from Meteren to Wytschaete. At dawn the enemy renewed his attacks in strength in the neighborhood of Wytschaete and Spanbroekmoulin. Supported by a heavy bombardment, his troops approached our positions under cover of the mist, and after a prolonged struggle gained possession of both localities."

"At Meteren the enemy also succeeded during the morning in obtaining a footing in the village, where the fighting is continuing."

"On other parts of the above front the enemy's attacks were repulsed. This morning the enemy also delivered a strong local attack upon our positions opposite Boyelles, south of Arras, and fighting is still taking place in this neighborhood."

"The hostile artillery has been more active today south of Albert and in the neighborhood of La Bassée Canal. Bodies of German infantry assembling in the vicinity of Locon were engaged and dispersed by our artillery. There has been increased artillery activity on both sides in the Passchendaele sector."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Heavy artillery fighting occurred last night on the principal battlefield, between the Somme and the Oise, the War Office reports today.

The statement follows: "On the front between the Somme and the Oise there was great activity of the artillery on both sides, and patrol encounters were frequent."

"The French carried out several raids, especially southwest of Butte du Mesnil, in the region of Tahure and north of Fliery. We took a number of prisoners. On the right bank of the Meuse a German attack east of Samogneux was repulsed. Otherwise the night passed in quiet."

The War Office on Tuesday night issued the following statement:

"Violent bombardments on both sides took place in the region of Mondidier. There was no infantry action."

"About the Bols le Pretre several attempts made by the enemy were repulsed after quite lively engagements. Our patrols took prisoners near Negreville and Badrevillers."

"Eastern theater, April 15—In the course of an extended raid, which was carried out with complete success on the left bank of the Struma, between Ormanli and Lake Takinos, the allied forces drove the Bulgarian outposts from about 10 villages. The Hellenic troops took a brilliant part in this

count, the real reason for his fall was Germany's displeasure over his efforts to further the cause of peace.

Downfall of Count Czernin

BASEL, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The tone of the Austrian and German press indicates that a profound impression has been caused in those countries by the downfall of Count Czernin.

The Mittag Zeitung of Vienna says Count Czernin's fall was due in part to lack of agreement with the Emperor in regard to Poland and to his attacks on the Czechs.

The same elements which deplore the fall of Count Czernin are beginning to attack the German Foreign Minister, Dr. von Kuhlmann, on the pretext that he did not protect Germany's economic interests sufficiently in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Publication Planned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Reports state that joint committees of foreign affairs and war will today publish Prince Sixtus of Bourbon and the Armand-Reverera correspondence.

HOLLAND TO ACCEPT GRAIN FROM AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Foreign Minister, Dr. Louzon, in the States-General second chamber yesterday said the Dutch Government would accept the American Government's proposal of three shiploads of grain in exchange for the Netherlands sending three ships of the same tonnage to America. Press reports state that Germany is not expected to object.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—After announcing that the Dutch Government is prepared to accept the American Government's proposal to send three shiploads of grain to Holland on condition that Holland sends three ships of about the same tonnage to America, Dr. Louzon, according to the Telegraaf, added:

"Holland must, however, have the certainty that the three ships will reach America. The Government has planned to assume that Germany will place no impediments in their way. It has, however, asked Germany as to her intentions, but has not yet received a reply."

Dr. Louzon announced that he had been informed by the Anglo-American governments that Dutch ships entering British or American ports after April 20 would not be seized. He said he regarded the word of the Anglo-American powers as a sufficient guarantee.

Burian Report Confirmed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Confirmation of report of the appointment of Baron Burian to be Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister in succession to Count Czernin has been received at the State Department here from its own agencies in Europe. Burian has been regarded by officials here as more friendly to America in the past than any of the other statesmen of the Dual Empire. It is realized, however, that his attitude may have undergone a change since the entry of the United States into the war.

SOCIALIST SENTENCED

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday)—M. Tramm, leader of the Socialists of the Left, was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment at Trondhjem today, for making provocative speeches. He was also charged with inciting the workers to follow the example of the Bolsheviks in Russia, and form workmen's and soldiers' councils.

REICHSTAG REASSEMBLES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German Reichstag reassembled on Tuesday, when the new taxation bills approved by the Bundestag were introduced. The proposals include a spirits' monopoly and beer and wine taxes.

File's

Girls' shoes, on the design of a soldier's

They have the same soft toes—there is nothing more comfortable or sensible. They are made of Norwegian tan calfskin. We believe they will outwear any other shoe of which we know. Sizes 11½ to 2, \$3.75.

Plenty of patent leather ankle ties and pumps at \$4 and \$5. Sizes 11½ to 8.

File's—mail orders filled—fourth floor—Washington Street, at Summer—Boston

F. & A.

Smart Shop (Formerly of 12 West Street) New Taffeta, Foulard, Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Jersey Dresses, \$14.50 to \$35.00. New Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Striped Voile Blouses, \$2.00 to \$35.00. Large Sizes a Specialty. Lawrence Building 149 Tremont Street, room 1010 BOSTON

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 11.
Number that have voted against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 37.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 25.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 19.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

BALTIC PROVINCES REQUEST WELCOMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Kaiser has assured the United National Council of Baltic Provinces that its request for union with the German Empire, under his scepter, will be benevolently entertained.

The Vorwärts points out in this connection that Lithuania and Estonia were left within the Russian borders by the peace treaty, and protests against a breach of the same, even under the pretext of accepting a petition of a really representative national council, whereas existing bodies scarcely answer to that description.

Russians Sink German Ships

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin message states that the German Foreign Office has complained to the Moscow Government that the Russian Black Sea fleet continues to sink German merchantmen at sight, in defiance of the peace treaty, and announces that any Russian vessels encountered in the Black Sea after April 20 will be regarded as enemy craft.

White Guards Occupy Abo

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Abo, the former Finnish capital, has been occupied by a White Guards' battalion and the coast between Hangö and Nyssa has been evacuated by the Red Guards, who have retired toward the interior.

WOMEN CONFER ON RECONCILIATION

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—Only about 50 delegates, instead of several hundred, as expected, attended the opening session of the International Women's Conference for the Reconciliation of Peoples, which began here yesterday. Most of the women delegates from belligerent countries were refused passports, but some sent telegrams to the meeting. The conference will last for five days.

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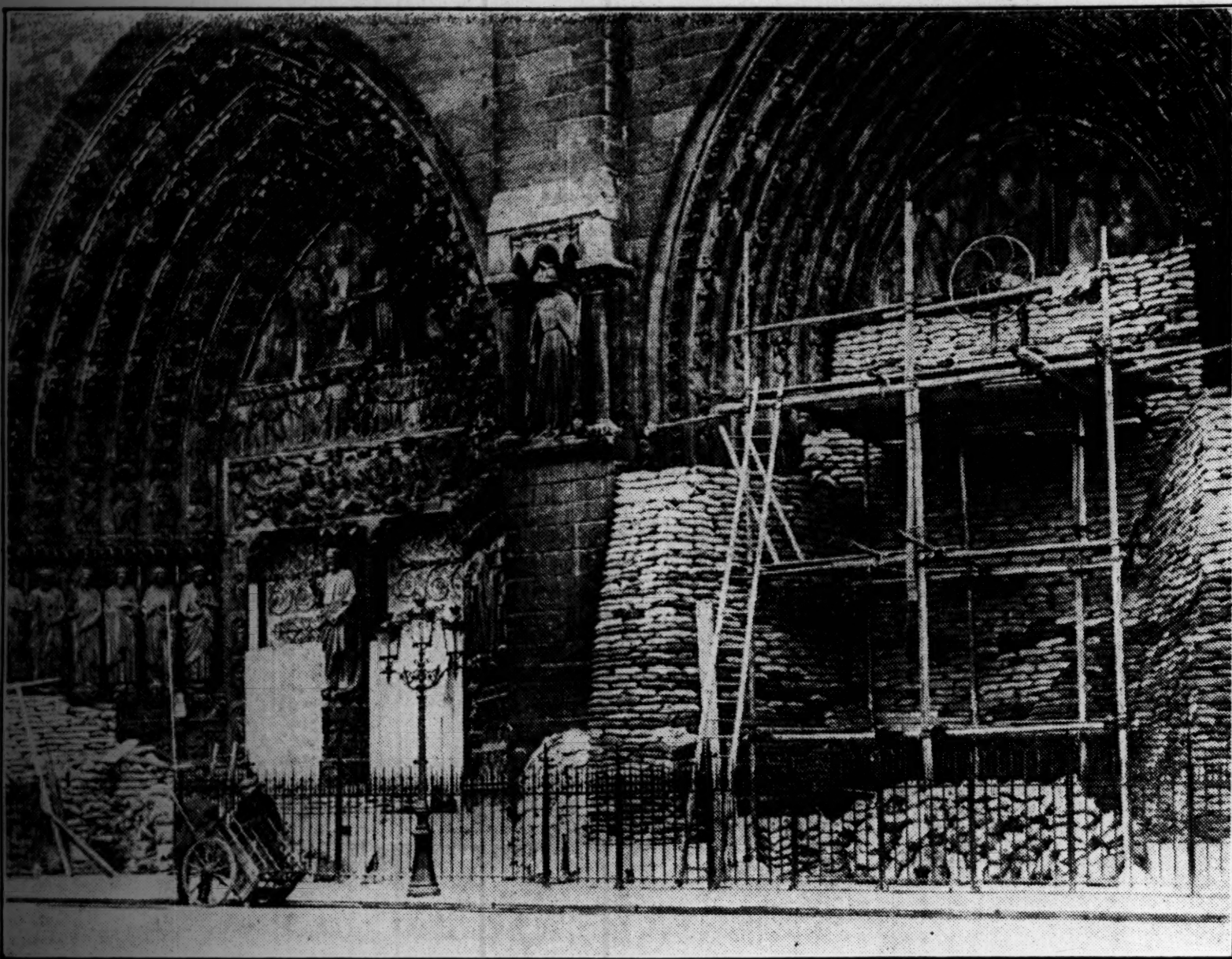
Holeproof Hose carry the strongest possible guarantee. Absolute satisfaction or replaced free.

3 pairs for Men.....\$2.25
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Notre Dame, Paris

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French official photograph issued by Newspaper Illustrations

HERR E. BRUCK ON GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Prussian Socialist of Old School in Interview Shows Futility of Expecting Democratic Uprising in Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Herr Emil Bruck is a Prussian Socialist—a genuine Socialist of the old school which flourished before the leaders of the German proletariat sold their democratic birthright for a mess of autocratic pottage. He was a member of the first "International" founded by Marx and Engels and a friend of August Bebel. Further he was the editor of the social democratic newspaper in Germany, in which capacity he incurred the wrath of the bureaucracy and was imprisoned for 21 months and exiled, as a penalty for expressing his convictions. He now dwells in England, but has remained in close touch with his old cult, and was in correspondence with Bernstein even after the outbreak of war. Altogether, Herr Bruck knows much of German social democracy, and he has expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor some striking comments on the British labor craving for conferences with enemy Socialists.

"The growing tendency in the British labor movement directed to forcing the hands of the Government in certain respects contains," he said, "an element of real danger, against which a warning is necessary. Like some of the absolutely honest leaders of the German Socialists, the British leaders under the destructive tendencies of the German rulers. I cannot believe that, if any British labor leader could appreciate at its true value the depth of infamy of which the ruling classes of Germany are capable, he would maintain the 'pacifist' attitude which he has adopted since the commencement of the war.

"British labor leaders pressed the Government for details of the allied war aims, and when the Prime Minister stated the minimum, they continued to advertise their grievances. Instead of assisting the Government to the utmost of their power, they proceeded to divert the attention of the masses from the main issue under the plea that, by meeting the German Socialists in international conference, they might be able to assist the military operations. Their scheme is to induce German 'organized democracy' to assert itself, and thus shorten the war.

"What do they mean by German 'organized democracy'? 'If they have in mind the Majority Socialists, I can assure them that they might as well try to persuade the Emperor himself to abdicate as to induce Messrs. Scheidemann, David, Ebert, Heine and the Trade Union leaders of the Reichstag to submit to the peace terms elaborated by Mr. Lloyd George. As for German bourgeois 'organized democracy,' it did not exist before the war, German Socialists themselves having bitterly lamented that since 1870 it has completely disappeared.

of the party in the Reichstag on the 4th of August, 1914.

"The only members of the Minority Socialists who seem to have a clear conception of the war are Dr. Franz Mehring, Ledebour and Kautsky. Mehring is a member of the Prussian Diet, Ledebour is a member of the Reichstag, but Kautsky has no mandate, since he is an Austrian.

"As to the 'organized' masses behind them, most are in arms, in prison or working under military control, and one may be sure that they do not cause the rulers of Germany the slightest anxiety. Such is the true position of German 'organized democracy' today.

"But, for the sake of argument, let us imagine that the allied labor leaders, having asserted their influence, meet their German comrades in Stockholm—for which purpose the German Government would possibly release Liebknecht from gaol. Let us imagine, further, that at this international gathering, the combined rhetoric of Comrades McDonald, Snowden, Webb, etc., obtains such a sweeping success that the split in the German Socialist party is abolished, the allied peace terms are agreed to, and the Germans pledge themselves to exert every effort to force their Government to accept them. What then? Well, I, for one, am convinced that the situation would be unchanged. The combined influence of the German Socialists would trouble the Junkers about as much as a swarm of mosquitoes would bother a cannon ball. In the first week of the war the German Government requested the people to hand over their weapons, and the loyal German Socialists induced the masses to obey. Not that matters very much either, for in the event of a rising in any German town the brutal armed police would settle the trouble without the assistance of a single soldier.

"If the British labor leaders would only glance at the history of German socialism they would be convinced that it is useless to expect anything from that quarter. In 1870 the party protested against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine; later on, it identified itself in the Reichstag with the Paris commune, and for years afterward their parliamentary motto was 'Not a man nor a penny for this Government.' Since then they have trodden the downward path that has landed them in the lists of the 'Hurrah Patriots.'

"This retrogressive movement has been due to the hero worship of the leaders by the masses, to compromises with the 'Kuhhandel' (voting cattle) at elections, to parliamentary privileges and improved economical positions. These considerations have tended to separate the leaders from the masses in a social way, and the two have lost touch.

"I would remark for the benefit of the British labor members, that the best of us are merely human beings and as such are not immune from vanity and petty jealousy, which vices are not monopolized by the capitalist classes. Those two items have played a very prominent part in the history of the German Socialist Party.

"About 50 years ago Marx wrote that 'even in revolution Germany could do nothing without the help of England, and when that statement was made Germany of today did not exist.'

"The policy of British workmen must be to hold on to the 'never again' of Mr. Lloyd George. I am convinced that the present endeavor to reestablish the 'International,' like the desire to meet the Labor leaders of the Central Powers conference is not only confusing, but will have the effect of confusing the mind of the masses.

NOTRE DAME DE PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The portals of Notre Dame de Paris have been protected against damage from air raids; what little can be done in that way the Paris authorities are doing, but the fine old Gothic cathedral has always been extraordinarily fortunate in escaping damage by violence. The fury of the Revolution passed it by, and it escaped the shot and shell of the siege and the Commune. Ever since the year 1235 those grim towers by the winding Seine have dominated the changing face of the city, never perhaps so impressive as they are today in contrast with the life and bustle of the "ville lumière."

MUNITION FINANCE REPORT TENDERED

Committee Advises Clearer Definition of Ministry's Responsibility for Funds Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The select committee on national expenditure, which has been investigating the financial methods of the Ministry of Munitions, has now issued its report and has made the following recommendations:

(1) That a successor to the finance member of the council who has recently resigned should be appointed.

(2) That an officer responsible for finance be associated with the program committee in the consideration of the demands made on the Ministry by the War Office, the Air Council, the Admiralty and the Allies.

(3) That the finance branch be placed in the closest possible relation with the department of requirements and statistics and with the supply department responsible for the demand in question in the consideration of the steps which require to be taken in order to execute the individual items of the program.

(4) That in such consideration of any detailed program the allocation of orders and of materials, as between the national factories and firms working under contract, should be decided upon. This does not apply to such day to day variations in the work of national factories as are bound to occur in the case of the factories for repair work or for ammunition filling. In these cases it should suffice if the finance branch have an opportunity of reviewing the work done at the factories after agreeing to the general program.

(5) That the finance branch through early association with proposals be in a position authoritatively to decide on the necessity of capital expenditure and the terms of the assistance to be granted by the ministry, the munitions works board limiting itself to the consideration of structural details and, through the assisted works branch, to the supervision of execution.

(6) That the finance branch exact more definite undertakings than have hitherto been obtained regarding the completion of extensions and equipment within the promised time. This can be made a condition of agreement where government assistance is involved, as is the case in the majority of instances, but it should also be enforced in every case where permission to construct, priority, and remission from excess taxation are allowed.

(7) That in order to concentrate the available labor and material on the more necessary of extensions involving capital expenditure a far more rigorous scrutiny be carried out in the Ministry itself than appears to be the case at present.

rate construction departments of the Ministry.

(9) That the attention of the treasury be drawn to the references to finance in this report with a view to their assisting and strengthening the status and influence of the finance branches of the Ministry.

(10) That the War Office should order the release of qualified accountants for national service in the Ministry.

(11) That a representative of the contracts branch be added to the Munitions Council.

(12) That it be definitely laid down that the settlement of contract prices is the duty of the contracts branch.

(13) That the technical costing section, whether removed from the contracts branch or not, be immediately strengthened, and the work of all engineering costing in the Ministry be undertaken by it.

(14) That collective bargaining be abolished, and that flat rates be established only in cases where it is possible to arrive at an average cost and to eliminate the uneconomic producer.

(15) That as soon as possible a decision be arrived at regarding the rate of profit that should be allowed in each industry, due regard being had to the rate of turnover and to the normal profits on capital earned before the war.

The report points out that the Ministry of Munitions is a great buying and selling concern whose supply officers are charged with the responsibility of disbursing enormous sums of money. Yet, it states, the committee were unable to learn that these officers recognized that they stood toward the nation somewhat in the position of trustees who had moneys entrusted to their charge, and were, therefore, under an obligation to show, if necessary, that adequate steps had been taken to safeguard national expenditure.

The committee also report that the War Office demands are not reviewed by its finance department before they are issued to the Ministry of Munitions. Consideration of programs by the Ministry, however, they state, did take place and there were instances in which the War Office program had been considerably modified in consequence.

A considerable portion of the report deals with matters connected with contracts, and the committee urge that an officer in charge of contracts should be added to the Munitions Council, in order that "the vast importance of contracts" may receive adequate attention. The committee insist that the entire responsibility of fixing prices should be assigned definitely to the contracts branch. Criticism is made on the general indifference of supply branches to the cost of commodities, so long as the required production is reached, and examples are quoted to show the necessity for full technical cost examination, the advisability of a pre-war standard of return on capital being considered, and the desirability of fixing definitely rates of profit.

AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL'S PLEA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, have asked the Board of Grain Supervisors for the continuance of a fixed price for wheat, but instead of a minimum and a maximum, the farmers requested a fixed price for cash grades. The farmers also urged that the control of flour prices be taken away from the Food Control Board and be placed with the grain supervisors. One resolution presented by the farmers asked that in arriving at an equitable price for this year's crop a special addition of 2 cents a bushel be made to last year's price in order to reimburse the producer for the extra tax put on his profits through the recent increase of 15 per cent in the freight rates.

LETTERS

An Unnoted Centenary

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

On April 18, a hundred years ago, there occurred an event of the utmost significance. Few people ever heard of it, because our histories are mainly silent thereon. On that day President Monroe issued a proclamation telling our citizens of the "Rush-Bagot arrangement." Who was Rush? Who was Bagot? What the arrangement? Rush was an American statesman; Bagot a British; the arrangement, a splendid method of avoiding international trouble, a method prophetic of future world possibilities. Here's the story!

Our war of 1812 ended by both belligerents agreeing to the terms of the Treaty of Ghent, a treaty of "no annexations and no indemnities," signed Christmas eve, 1814, and good today. Soon thereafter Monroe was advised by Adams, our Minister in London, that Britain intended putting more and more war vessels on the Great Lakes, our northern boundary. Were this done Monroe realized that this country must do the same. He therefore wrote to Adams that if Britain followed this European militaristic method there would be "vast expense incurred" by both countries, the "danger of collision" would be increased, and the rivalry in armaments would prove a "constant stimulus to suspicion and ill will," and urged that both countries should "abstain altogether from an armed force beyond that used for revenue."

Britain for many months refused assent to his views. Adams, after talking to Lord Castlereagh on Jan. 25, 1816, wrote that Britain's acceptance of the proposal "appeared hopeless." Monroe, however, persisted. He showed that "the moral and political tendency of such a system (the old European) must be to war and not to peace."

Finally, after much discussion, good sense triumphed over prejudice and precedent, and on April 23, 1816, Monroe had the satisfaction of proclaiming to our nation the signing of the Rush-Bagot arrangement, by which the contending countries agreed to do away with all ships of war on the Great Lakes; any already thereon were to be dismantled; any in course of building, converted to other use; and only four little revenue cutters, or patrol vessels, were to be permitted for each nation on the entire river and lake system.

Through a further "tacit understanding," no additional forts demarcated the frontier lines. The success of this American system, this Monroe Doctrine, is as obvious as it was inevitable. "Where nobody is loaded, nothing explodes." The dove of peace settled on our northern border and has barely ruffled her silver wings in a century.

It is the spread of this successful American system that must rescue Europe from its present recrudescence of barbarism now rushing civilization back to chaos. Surely the centenary of such a remarkable "arrangement" is at least worth a passing remembrance and comment!

(Signed) EDWARD BERWICK.
Pacific Grove, Cal., April, 1918.

A COMMITTEE FOR EVERY WORKSHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The committee on relations between employers and employed (the Whitley committee) of the Ministry of Reconstruction have presented a supplementary report on "Works Committees," i. e., joint committees of employers and employed in each factory, workshop or coal pit, the formation of which was advocated in the first Whitley report. This supplementary report is issued to the public by Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction.

It points out that in every industry there are certain questions such as rates of wages and hours of work which should be settled by district or

national agreement. With any matter so settled no works committee should interfere. But there are also many questions affecting daily life and comfort, the success of the business, and the efficiency of working which are peculiar to each individual workshop or factory. The purpose of a works committee is to establish and maintain a system of friendly cooperation and discussion between employers and employed on all these matters.

There is one danger which the committee think should be specially guarded against: "We think it important to state" they say in their report, "that the success of works committees would be very seriously interfered with if the idea existed that they were used or were likely to be used by employers in opposition to trade unionism. It is strongly felt that the setting up of works committees without the cooperation of the trade unions and the employers associations in the trade would stand in the way of the improved industrial relationships which in these reports we are trying to further."

As to the method of working the report says: "Works committees, in our opinion, should have regular meetings at fixed times, as a general rule, not less frequently than once a fortnight. They should always keep in the forefront the idea of constructive cooperation in the improvement of the industry to which they belong. Suggestions of all kinds tending to improvement should be frankly welcomed and freely discussed. Practical proposals should be examined from all points of view. There is an undeveloped asset of constructive ability—valuable alike to the industry and to the State—awaiting the means of realization. Problems, old and new, will find their solution in a frank partnership of knowledge, experience and good will. Works committees would fail in their main purpose if they existed only to smooth over grievances."

"We regard the successful development and utilization of works committees in any business on the basis recommended in this report as of equal importance with its commercial and scientific efficiency; and we think that in every case one of the partners or directors, or some other responsible representative of the management, would be well advised to devote a substantial part of his time and thought to the good working and development of such a committee."

The committee urge that both employers and employed, in contemplating the formation of national and district industrial councils should go closely into the benefits of works committees so far as they have been proved in actual working of committees both before and during the war. They have recommended that the Ministry of Labor should prepare a report of their working. A memorandum on these lines is in course of preparation and will shortly be issued by the Ministry of Labor.

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SOCIALIST EDITORS FREE ON ONE COUNT

Court Dismisses Charge Against Publishers of The Masses of Inciting Soldiers of the United States Army to Disloyalty

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One count in the indictment against Max Eastman and his six associates, charged with publishing seditious matter in The Masses, a Socialist magazine, was dismissed by Judge Hand, on motion by the defense, just before the presentation of evidence was begun in their trial in the federal court here.

This count involved the accusation that the defendants had conspired "to incite soldiers of the United States army to insubordination and disloyalty." They went to trial on the remaining count which charges that they "conspired to induce persons liable to service under the draft to refuse to enlist or to be recruited, by the publication of articles, cartoons, poems, etc., calculated to induce such refusal to enlist."

All the defendants except John Reed, a radical writer, who is said to be in Russia, and H. J. Gluntenkamp, who has never been apprehended, appeared in court. Those present, in addition to Eastman, editor and publisher, were C. Merrill Rogers, business manager; Floyd Dellan, an editorial writer; Arthur Young, a cartoonist; and Josephine Bell, who is specifically charged with writing a poem in resentment of the imprisonment of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. This poem was read in court.

SONS OF REVOLUTION CONGRESS
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Announcement has been made here that the Sons of the American Revolution had accepted the invitation of Rochester chapter to hold their annual national congress here in the week of May 20.

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NEW ENGLAND LOAN SALES ARE CLIMBING

Federal Reserve Bank Reports Subscriptions of \$91,060,000 in First Eight Days of the Liberty Loan Campaign

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—As the hours pass and the campaign workers push the battle, the third Liberty Loan figures continue to climb, and this morning on the tabulation at 11 o'clock the completed subscriptions reported to the Federal Reserve Bank had reached the amount of \$91,060,000.

This represents eight days of active campaigning and reporting, leaving nearly \$160,000,000 to be secured in the 18 days that are left.

The total subscription reported for the eighth day was \$10,764,000, 623 out of 844 active banks being represented.

The total number of individual subscribers was 118,595, an increase for the day of 20,521.

The total subscription for the day for Boston was \$4,144,000, giving Boston a grand total of \$28,130,000 over all, from which \$8,000,000, or thereabouts, must be subtracted as already credited by transfer to other communities, or to be credited on today's subscription, according to requests made by subscribers buying bonds through Boston banks.

Massachusetts again contributed nearly 80 per cent of the day's subscriptions with a total of \$8,105,000; Rhode Island \$1,001,000; Maine \$567,000; Connecticut \$491,000; New Hampshire \$442,000; Vermont \$168,000.

Maine has now subscribed within \$300,000 of half its quota, with a total of \$6,015,000.

Massachusetts' total is \$56,724,000, about 35 per cent of its quota. Connecticut \$13,351,000; Rhode Island \$3,594,000; New Hampshire \$3,655,000; Vermont \$2,401,000.

Eighteen cities and towns in New England sent word today that they had passed their quota and called for an honor flag.

At the top of this list is the Charlestown Navy Yard, which reports 4279 subscriptions and a total considerably over the \$300,000 quota as allotted to it three days ago.

Others are: In New Hampshire, Milford, \$77,000; West Moreland, \$10,800. In Connecticut, Middletown, \$29,700; Newington, \$14,000; Wethersfield, \$58,500; Cornwall, \$19,200.

Milton's big Liberty Loan rally of Tuesday night, at which its honor flag was displayed, put the total for the town's subscription up to \$1,098,000, against the quota of \$953,000.

The honor flag rally in Canton in the same way effected an increase in the total subscription in the first town in Norfolk County to go over the top to \$356,000, as against a quota of \$205,000.

Twelve towns in New England have already gone on the list of those which have added stars to the bars on their honor flag. Each blue star awarded by the honor flag committee indicates a subscription of 100 per cent over the quota of the town.

Brentwood and Bennington, in New Hampshire, and Ashby, Mass., are the towns which today have the distinction of having added two stars.

The one-star towns are: Weston, Mass.; Meredith, Marlboro, N. H.; Milton, Vt.; Mattawamkeag, Greenwich, Monhegan, Millbridge, Me.; Montville, Conn.

Women Loan Workers

Large Sales of Liberty Bonds Made in Many Cities

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—With the second week of the third Liberty Loan campaign well on its way, an appreciable gain is shown in the number of towns secured by the women Liberty Loan workers, and the increasing number of towns that are sending in reports.

At Liberty Cottage on the plaza side of City Hall, Worcester, the subscriptions secured by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee on Monday amounted to \$219,550, making a total to date of \$565,900.

Other interesting totals for Monday's sales are: Cambridge, \$14,300; Dalton, \$8600; Easthampton, \$2700; Fall River, \$5550; Gloucester, \$16,850; Hingham, \$1450; Hudson, \$2050; Lawrence, \$3450; Petersham, \$10,600; West Boylston, \$3500; Upton, \$1900.

Winchendon went "over the top" early in the drive, but the women are out for a star in the honor flag, the first day of the house to house canvass netting \$8050.

The women's committee in Newport, R. I., Miss Charlotte E. Burleigh, chairman, makes a specialty of \$50 subscriptions. For the convenience of women who are employed and unable to reach the banks during banking hours, the committee sends a representative to their homes who will attend to the business details for them.

Thomas Wood Stevens' patriotic masque, "The Drawing of the Sword," met with an enthusiastic reception at its initial production under the auspices of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in Rowley Tuesday evening. The townspeople turned out en masse, in some instances whole families taking part in the pageant. Following the pageant and a short patriotic meeting there was the heavy buying of Liberty bonds.

Grand Army Night on Common

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Tuesday night was Grand Army Night at the Liberty bond rallies in Liberty Barracks, Boston Common. Featuring the program was the Glee Club of Grand Army men, probably the only singing group of veterans of '61 still alive in

singing. They not only held their own with the audience in singing the songs of their own war days, but were not backward with up-to-date songs of the present time, including the new Liberty bond song, "Over Here." They had a song or two of their own. "Canning the Kaiser," a song-story of the nation's awakening to war, as originated by Gettysburg Post, 191, G. A. R. Glee Club, was a doubly significant item in the program.

The Honors to the Flag ceremony was presented by the boys of '61 and 1918, joining with the audience in respectful salutation to the emblem of their country. Escort was provided by a detail from the United States marines. Guy D. Gold, industrial secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A., spoke.

Two rallies will be held tonight at the usual hour, 7:30 and 9:45, with a new motion picture as the feature.

Origin of Honor Flag

Long Island Man Tells of Purpose of Liberty Bond Emblem

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The intensive popularity of the Honor Flag since entering into the third Liberty Loan campaign, and the degree of energy which has been exerted to gain possession of one from end to end of America, calls, possibly, for a brief statement as to its origin.

The flag is the idea of J. H. Burton, and first came into existence at Cedarhurst, L. I., where it was flung to the breeze as an incentive for more vigorous work in behalf of the second Loan campaign. It immediately became a success, and the object so interested the Government that it was at once accepted, its originator made an attaché of the Treasury Department and sent on a tour of the country in the interest of the flag and the purpose for which it was conceived.

"The object of the honor flag competition," said Mr. Burton, "was to create competition between individuals to have their names on the Honor Roll, between towns to win the right to fly the honor flag of the third Liberty Loan, and between states to be able to claim that every town or subdivision in their boundaries had won the right to fly this flag."

"Now, when a town has won the honor flag, that is only a beginning. Every time that a town that has won an honor flag equals its previous quota it receives a blue star, and the question is, how many stars will the towns who have already won the flag receive when the campaign ends, and how many names of individual subscribers will they have on their Honor Roll? And which State in the Union will be able to claim first that every town or subdivision has won the honor flag of the third Liberty Loan. I consider that the winning of an honor flag is a pledge on the part of the community winning it to do everything in its power to help win this war, and when they have won this flag they must redouble every effort to see that every man or woman in their community buys a Liberty bond, and adopt a slogan instead of 'Help our town win the right to fly this flag,' 'Help our town win a star for this flag.'"

"My attention has been called to the fact that the State of New Hampshire out of 240 towns has had 65 towns (since this letter started this has been changed to 70 towns) win the right to fly the honor flag of the third Liberty Loan. If within a week the Governor of the State of New Hampshire could announce that every town in New Hampshire had won the right to fly this honor flag, that would give the rest of the states in the Union something worth while to shoot at. The honor flag plan is sweeping the country, but we should bear in mind that there is no reason why every man or woman in the United States should not buy a Liberty bond, why every home should not have the emblem, namely, the honor flag receipt, in their window, and why every town should not have the right to fly this flag, and then start in winning stars for it."

Fore River Subscribes \$513,000
QUINCY, Mass.—The announcement that the Fore River shipyard had reached the allotted mark of \$500,000 was announced by all the whistles connected with the industry Tuesday afternoon. The totals at the close of the working day amounted to \$513,000. It was estimated that the city's subscription to the Liberty Loan has reached \$727,000.

Mary Pickford Not to Appear
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The announcement coming from New York this morning that Mary Pickford was unavoidably detained in that city, and would be unable to appear in this city as scheduled, work has been received by the New England Liberty Loan Committee that Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, at a great sacrifice, have consented to substitute for Miss Pickford, at Tremont Temple this evening. They will appear promptly at 8 o'clock.

MORE RHODE ISLAND GARDENS ARE URGED
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An urgent plea to raise more food in this State is contained in a statement from Governor Beekman announcing the prizes for increased garden crops next summer. A committee in charge of the garden work, has circulated the statement, which says:

"It has been estimated that Rhode Island produces only about 5 per cent of the food it consumes. For this reason it is imperative that every one do his utmost to produce what his family needs. The boys and girls should be encouraged to help their parents in this garden work."

New York's Total
Loan Subscriptions for District Reach \$289,700,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An overnight gain of approximately \$14,000,000 brought the official total of Liberty Loan subscriptions up to \$289,700,000 at 10 a. m. today in the second federal district.

A subscription of \$10,000,000 from the Guaranty Trust Company was the largest reported unofficially on Tuesday. Other large purchases included one of \$1,037,950 by the National Bank of Commerce and of \$1,000,000 each by

SMALL SUBSCRIBERS BOOM LIBERTY LOAN

Treasury Reports Show a Total of Over \$900,000,000—First Day's Business in Minneapolis District About \$25,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan as shown in reports to the Treasury today now total \$931,156,050. The first day's business for the Minneapolis district, where campaigning began Monday, brought in approximately \$25,000,000.

Reports today told of a flood of small subscriptions from people of moderate means.

The Chicago district campaign committee reported 275,000 subscribers in Iowa, 103,000 in Indiana, 95,000 in Illinois outside of Chicago, 60,000 in Chicago, 72,000 in Michigan and 26,000 in Wisconsin, with the campaign in that State just beginning. The foreign language campaign committee in Chicago reported more than \$5,000,000 sales.

Cleveland today reported a total of \$22,000,000 and Cincinnati more than \$15,000,000. Pittsburgh announced heavy subscriptions from laborers in industrial plants.

Atlanta, which started its campaign on Monday, at noon had rolled up subscriptions of \$2,500,000 before work started today.

El Paso wired that its minimum quota had been passed.

Close Races for Honors

Oregon Said to Have Won in State Contest—Cleveland a Leader

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both Oregon and Iowa, which have been running a close race for several days to determine which should be the first State to obtain its third Liberty Loan quota, reported almost simultaneously on Tuesday that every county within their respective boundaries had subscribed their quotas. The unofficial advice received make it appear, however, that Oregon has won first honors in the "100 per cent" state race, inasmuch as all of its counties are said to have attained their quotas on Saturday night. Iowa reported that the last of its 99 counties, Black Hawk, of which Waterloo is the county seat, won the top at 1:45 p. m. on Tuesday afternoon.

Cleveland leads all districts in the number of communities earning the right to fly the Honor Flag by obtaining or oversubscribing their quotas. Two hundred and thirty-four flags have been awarded in that district. San Francisco is running second with 218. Chicago has awarded 179 flags, some of the latest cities to claim them being Champaign, Ill.; Waterloo, Davenport, Muscatine, Dubuque, Des Moines and Mason City, Ia., and Whiting, East Chicago and Hammond, Ind.

Flag awards in other districts are: Boston 146, New York 100 and Philadelphia 52. From the Kansas City district came a report of a much wider distribution of bonds than in previous campaigns. Seventy thousand subscribers, it is estimated, have been obtained in the Kansas City district, which establishes an average of one bond to every family there. The committee reports filed with Washington on Tuesday laid particular emphasis on the intention of every member of the selling forces to continue canvassing up to the final gong on May 4, regardless of the amount of subscriptions obtained. Instead of sounding the slogan "Over the Top," it was said, "A Liberty Bond in Every Home" now is being used.

Atlanta declares that the official returns on its subscriptions as forwarded by the Federal Reserve Bank do not indicate the real results that have been obtained by the sales committees. Confidence is felt in that district, it is declared, that its allotment of \$90,000,000 will be obtained. The country districts are responding particularly well to the loan, many subscriptions being taken from farmers of all classes in towns where the war relief trains are making stops. The city of Atlanta did not open its selling campaign until Monday night, and at one big mass meeting it raised more than \$2,000,000. "Situation throughout the district well in hand," a report from Richmond said. "Reports indicate unusually large number of small buyers."

Dallas wired that it was well pleased with its showing of 85 per cent of its quota to date. Conditions during the last two years in many sections have made money short among the farmers, but they are buying as generously as possible, it is declared. In order that no citizen may be deprived of the opportunity to buy a Liberty bond, the Philadelphia committee has begun a house to house canvass. Its first day's work resulted in 3343 subscribers for a total of \$491,000.

DESERTERS' PROFIT SOURCE
CAMP GRANT, Rockford, Ill.—A clique of 10 men in Chicago is said to have reaped about \$10,000 in rewards of \$50 each for the return of men classed as deserters. They specialize in foreign-born men who neither read nor speak English and who are astonished, upon being brought here, to learn that they are classed as deserters.

STEAMSHIP COLLISION REPORT
AN ATLANTIC PORT—Thirty-seven fatalities are reported as result of a collision between the American steamship C. B. Jennings and the British steamer War Knight, both laden with naphtha and other oils, off the British coast on March 24, according to members of the crew of the C. B. Jennings who arrived here today.

REGISTRATION PLAN FAVORED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate resolution for registration of men who have reached 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, was ordered favorably reported to the House today. The registration date would be fixed by presidential proclamation.

PUNISHMENT OF IMPORTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Importers wearing uniforms and decorations of the Allies would be punished by fine and imprisonment under a bill passed today by the Senate. The measure was proposed by the Department of Justice and the War Department.

PHILADELPHIA LOAN RETURNS
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Liberty Loan subscriptions in the federal reserve district here were raised to \$7,023,700 today, an increase, over yesterday's figures, of \$8,663,350.

BIG CUBAN SUGAR CARGO
AN ATLANTIC PORT—Nearly 4,000,000 pounds of sugar from Cuba arrived here today in a United States steamship. The vessel's captain said great quantities of sugar were at Cuban ports awaiting cargo space.

the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Blair & Co., and Union Trust Company.

Aliens Buy Bonds

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Liberty Loan headquarters reports that the foreign-language campaign is running 80 per cent higher than the last one. Each nationality has its own organization. Total subscriptions from this source were said on Tuesday to amount to \$5,812,000.

The City Council voted on Tuesday to close the City Hall all day Saturday to let city employees march in the Labor Liberty Loan Day parade. Mayor Thompson was directed to issue a proclamation making Saturday a public holiday.

Cleveland's Subscriptions
CLEVELAND, O.—Official figures on Cleveland's subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan up to last night were announced as \$23,134,650 today. This represents a gain of \$2,350,450 over the previous figures, and is nearly one-half of Cleveland's quota.

GOVERNOR MCCALL MAKES APPOINTMENTS
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Representative John T. Crowley, of Abington, Mass., was today appointed by Governor McCall a member of the State Board of Labor and Industries, succeeding John F. Tobin, whose term has expired. Other nominations sent to the executive council today include the following:

Arthur F. Evans, Winchendon, clerk of the District Court of Winchendon, in place of Elliot S. Tucker, resigned. Vernon C. Stewart, Woburn, medical examiner, Middlesex County, in place of William H. Keeler, term expired. Charles B. Frothingham, Lynn, trustee of the Boston State Hospital, in place of John F. Fennessey, resigned. Henry P. Field, Northampton, trustee of Northampton State Hospital. Walter S. Robinson, Springfield, trustee of the Monson State Hospital.

Also the following reappointments: Dr. Joseph N. Carriere, Fitchburg, member of the state board of dental examiners; Charles D. Jenkins, Boston, inspector of gas meters; Leslie R. Moore, Concord, assistant inspector of gas meters; Charles T. Tatman, Worcester, master in chancery.

EXTENSION NOT TO BE BUILT
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An extension of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, from Jacksonville, Ala., to Camp McClellan, cannot be built at this time, according to John Skelton Williams, director of the division of finance and purchases of the United States Railroad Administration. Although the distance is only six miles, it is pointed out that \$215,139 would be required for the undertaking, and that "the War Department does not appear to have considered it necessary to have made any special effort to secure a connection between the camp and the Seaboard line."

SHIPS TO SPEED END OF WAR
BOSTON, Mass.—Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, gave an account of his recent tour of France to members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange in the Boston City Club today. The main conclusion reached in the trip, he said, is that the United States can win the war by increased ship production to take men and supplies to France.

MOBILIZATION ORDERS SENT OUT
Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mobilization orders for 5610 drafted men to fill up vacancies in the signal and engineer corps were sent out today by Provost Marshal-Gen. E. H. Crowder. The men must have general military qualifications and will be assembled between May 1 and 9.

NAVY SECRETARY ON LOAN-SPEAKING TRIP
Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, left today on a Liberty Loan speaking trip through the New England States. He also will visit the Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass., and the navy shipbuilding plant at Squantum, Mass.

He will address loan rallies at New Haven tomorrow, at Boston, Friday, Manchester, N. H., Saturday and a Y. M. C. A. meeting at Providence, Sunday.

GERMAN FIRM TAKEN OVER
Service of the United Press Associations
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Fritz, Lundt & Company, the oldest German trading concern in Porto Rico, has

Exclusive Distributors of
Red Cross Shoes
In DETROIT, MICH.

P. J. Schmidt, 32 and 34 Michigan Avenue
AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS
RED CROSS SHOES
FOR LADIES—ALL STYLES
WEIETZING SHOE STORE
110 SO. SALINA STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

RELIABLE SHOE CO., Inc.
938-40 Jay Street, FRESNO, CAL.
Notice the large RED CROSS SHOE advertisement in this issue. We are Fresno agents.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK
Agents for
RED CROSS SHOES
WM. H. OPPENHEIM, 564 Main Street
YAKIMA CASE STORE
417 West Yakima Ave., YAKIMA, WASH.
Authorized Agents for
RED CROSS SHOES

PLANS COMPLETE FOR LOAN PARADE

Big Liberty Bond Event for Boston on Patriots Day, April 19, to Be Presented by Big Military and Naval Organizations

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for the big Liberty Loan parade on Patriots Day, April 19, are now completed, and it is expected that a splendid showing will be made by the military and naval organizations participating, the affair being in charge of Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., commanding the northeastern department. Orders have been issued to the various troops and naval forces regarding their organization, movement, and dismissal. The parade will move promptly at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The United States Army troops will form on Marlboro Street with the head at the corner of Marlboro and Herford streets. The naval forces are to form on Beacon Street and Otter Street and side streets adjacent, also along the Charles River embankment. The route of the parade will be as follows: Herford Street to Commonwealth Avenue, south side Commonwealth Avenue to Arlington Street, Arlington Street to Beacon Street, past the State House, where it will be reviewed by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Governor Samuel W. McCall, Mayor Peters of Boston, and Liberty Loan officials.

The remainder of the route will be from Beacon Street to School Street, School Street to Washington Street, Washington Street to Temple Place, Temple Place to Tremont Street, Tremont Street to Boylston Street, Boylston Street to Park Square, Park Square to Columbus Avenue; Columbus Avenue to Dartmouth Street, where the parade will disband. At the State House salutes will be rendered according to the requirements of the infantry drill regulations, and at Park Square Brigadier-General Johnston, the division commander, and his official staff will review the line.

Among the organizations to take part will be the three hundred and first United States Infantry, the provisional coast artillery corps regiment from the coast defenses of Boston, battalion of United States signal corps troops, United States Provisional Naval Brigade, Cadet School, aviation detachment, United States Marines, Hingham Training Station detachment, Commonwealth Pier Receiving Ship detachment, Bumkin Island Training Station detachment and United States Naval Radio School detachment.

Bands will march in quick time, with 30-inch steps and the cadence, 120 steps per minute, as prescribed in infantry drill regulations, and bands marching in close proximity will alternate in playing. In passing the reviewing stand at the State House and in passing the review of the division commander, all bands will play.

Army officers will wear service uniforms with service hats, chin straps over point of chin, pistol holster, and pistol belt. Mounted officers are to wear regulation riding gloves, boots, and spurs, and enlisted men will be in service uniforms, with service hat, rifle, field bayonet, and bayonet.

The uniforms for the navy will be blue caps, leggings, swords and gray gloves. Enlisted men, and chief petty officers will wear blue caps, leggings and gloves, and if with companies that are armed, pistols. Other enlisted men will be in dress blues, jerseys, white caps, leggings, and for armed companies belts and bayonets will be required.

Mayor Peters was in communication with Secretary Daniels this morning, and that official stated that he expected to be in Boston on the day of the parade.

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been taken over and reorganized by M. R. Spellman, representative of the custodian of alien property. Mr. Spellman departed today for the Virgin Islands to take over property there, consisting chiefly of the extensive docks and supply station of the Hamburg-American line.

GERMAN ACTIVITIES ALLEGED IN PERU

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Evidence was to be laid before Senators Albert Cummins and William S. Kenyon, and Congressman James W. Good of this city, at Washington today by Samuel Heald, manager of the Panama Railroad Company, supporting charges that his brother, Paul Heald, American banker, was killed at Lima, Peru, Jan. 30, last. The evidence was to be transmitted to the State Department with the request that an investigation be made, as it is asserted proof will be found that German agents, who apprehended that about to begin, would disclose their activities in Peru, were responsible for the occurrence.

ALLIES WANT EXCESS LIBERTY MOTORS

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Allies have contracted for all Liberty motors produced in excess of American needs. Airplane experts said the Allies regard the motor as efficient, as evidenced by their anxiety to get the surplus which can be produced after quantity production is attained. The Liberty motor has been tuned up to 450-horsepower, as against the original plans for 350, and now engineers are experimenting to make a further increase. American factories are making some of Rolls-Royce, sunbeam and other foreign engines used in aviation.

PUBLIC WORKS CHIEF TAKES OVER OFFICE

BOSTON, Mass.—Col. Thomas F. Sullivan took charge of the public works department today as commissioner. He signed many orders, papers, and official documents and busied himself learning the routine of his office. He was trying to become familiar with his new duties so that he would be free to take hold of the larger problems which await him. Several handsome floral pieces were presented to him, one of them being from Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated.

PATRIOTIC MEETING PLANNED

CHELSEA, Mass.—Dedication of a roll of honor, a pageant of flags and addresses by Mayor Willard and Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge are to feature the program of a patriotic meeting to be held by the Chelsea Woman's Club in Carter School hall on Thursday evening, April 25. A picture by Herman MacNeil, a former Chelsea boy, will be presented to the school.

SAVING OF WHEAT IS URGED
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today sent a circular to nine departments of the city asking them to eliminate the use of wheat products, as much as possible, until the next harvest. He said he issued this circular in response to a request he received from H. B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator.

SCHOOL BOARD FOUND NEGLIGENT

District Court Hears Complaint Against Randolph Committee for Not Displaying the Flag


Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
QUINCY, Mass.—Judge Avery in the District Court today found the School Committee of Randolph negligent in failing to fly the United States flag over the Prescott schoolhouse in that town, notwithstanding the fact that the flag now flies from a makeshift pole in a window. The hearing was on the application of Commander William B. Spear of the Capt. Horace Niles Post, G. A. R., for warrants against Edward Long, Dr. George V. Higgins and Edmund Belcher, the Randolph School Committee. Commander Spear said that for a number of weeks there had been no United States flag flying from the schoolhouse. Believing that the flag should fly on every schoolhouse, particularly at this time of national need, the commander said that he called the attention of the committee to this neglect. On being told that the halyards from which the flag was accustomed to float had been broken, Commander Spear said that he offered to have it mended. No action on this offer was taken by the committee, he said.

Mr. Long for the committee said that the trouble had been in finding a carpenter. On that account the flag was not flown, he continued, although during the present week a makeshift pole had been placed in a window and the flag flown. He admitted that Commander Spear had called his attention to the neglect, although the next witness, Dr. Higgins, said that no one had told him about it.

Commander Spear explained that Mr. Belcher was the one he had talked with most on the situation but that Mr. Belcher was away. The court then found the committee men negligent and issued warrants for their appearance in court on April 27, when Judge Avery said, he would decide whether any penalty should be imposed.

PACKER TO TAKE THE DRAFT EXAMINATION
CHICAGO, Ill.—Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of Morris & Co., the packers, who originally claimed exemption from the draft on grounds that he was essential to the conduct of a business having war contracts, will be examined at Washington. Mr. Morris now is a dollar-a-year man in the quartermaster's department.

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A real economy women have found in shoe buying

No more is it necessary to have certain shoes laid away in the closet for dress occasions because they are too uncomfortable for every-day wear, and other pairs that you find pleasure in wearing except when you want to appear at your best.

Thousands of women, looking for ways to escape unnecessary buying in these days when money can do such big and necessary things, have just found that the season's very smartest styles have been made wholly comfortable; so easy that every step, even from the very first, can be easy and graceful. The Red Cross Shoe, alone, has the famous "bends with your foot" feature.

Go to the Red Cross Shoe Accredited Agency in your town today. See and try on the smart new spring creations. There is a price range; each shoe the utmost value for its price.

If you don't know just where to go, write us. We will send you the name of the dealer nearest you—and a free copy of our new Style Guide. Address

THE KROHN-FECHHEIMER CO.
561 Dandridge Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Red Cross Shoe

DRY AMENDMENT A NEVADA ISSUE

State and National Prohibition
Divides Political Forces—
Miss Martin's Senatorial
Candidacy—State Is Loyal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nev.—"Nevada is practically a unit in backing up President Wilson in the war," said a prominent citizen of Reno who is in close touch with politics in the Sagebrush State. "It is pretty certain, therefore, to elect a Democrat to the United States Senate this fall to fill out the term of Senator Francis G. Newlands, which expires in 1921. This desire to support the Administration seems to insure the defeat of Miss Anne Martin's ambition to be the first woman in the Senate."

"It must be admitted that Miss Martin's campaign for the Republican nomination is not taken so seriously in Nevada, where the voting will be done as in the East, where already her canvass is apparently full swing. In the first place, even the improbability that any Republican can be elected in Nevada this year will hardly deter members of that party from competing for the senatorial nomination. Tasker L. Oddie, former Republican Governor, may run. If he refuses, the Republicans will unite on some other candidate, stronger than Miss Martin and less needing defense."

"Upon the Democratic side, Charles B. Henderson, who now occupies Senator Newland's seat on an interim appointment by Governor Boyle for the current session of Congress, seems sure to be nominated. His popularity at home and his support of the Administration in the Senate make him the strongest candidate."

"Even should Miss Martin, in default of opposition, win at the Republican primaries, it is generally believed she would be more decisively beaten in the November election than she was two years ago, when she tried to deliver Nevada's three electoral votes to Mr. Hughes."

"The political situation in Nevada," continued this bureau's informant, "contains other elements of greater importance than Miss Martin's candidacy. These are the Governor and Legislature to be elected next November, and the impending prohibition contests."

"The present Governor, Emmet D. Boyle, Democrat, was elected on a promise to support prohibition, but has not yet found it convenient to do so. Without going into his excuses for that failure, it is enough to say that he is now seeking renomination. This time he and his friends offer very definite pledges that, if elected, he will work for a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution. Other people, recalling his past lack of performance, are looking for a more dependable candidate. The opponents to Mr. Boyle have not yet chosen a leader, but Samuel M. Pickett, chairman of the state Democratic committee, and a highly respected business man, is probably the strongest aspirant for the Democratic nomination. For the Republican nomination several men are reported willing to run, but with the general feeling that this is a Democratic year in Nevada, less interest is taken in that contest."

"The present Legislature, the last elected by male suffrage alone, is notoriously hostile to prohibition. Prior to its election in 1914, Nevada was making some progress in the reform of the disgracefully lax divorce system and other bad conditions. Then, after the fashion too common among American states, the pendulum swung the other way. Nevada, chorused the advocates of a wide-open State, would be ruined by her Puritans; they were driving away good money. So this Legislature was chosen to give the 'interests' a turn. "Naturally, the liquor ring wants to have the federal amendment passed upon by the present Legislature, rather than by the one to be elected in November. If it can force Governor Boyle to call a special session, then Nevada will go on record this summer as a wet State, with its vote against the national amendment; and the saloon and brewery interests will feel that they have also lessened the probability of a dry Legislature being elected in the fall."

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AS GREATEST MENACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"I think that the legalized liquor traffic is the mightiest menace to our nation today," said Mrs. Mary Harris Armour of Georgia, in an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held here Tuesday. Mrs. Armour spoke on "Our Present Patriotic Duty," and gave the women a formula for fighting for a saloonless nation in 1920.

Mrs. Edwin Simpson was elected president of the organization at the meeting and the other officers are: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Washington R. Prescott, Mrs. William H. Easton; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles H. Tilley, Mrs. Joseph Tape, Mrs. W. A. Stevens and Mrs. X. D. Tingley; recording secretary, Mrs. Ernest A. Chase; treasurer, Mrs. Harlan A. Breckinridge, and corresponding secretary, Mrs. T. J. Hayden.

CUMBERLAND POLICE BILL IS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—By a vote of 40 to 30, the House, Tuesday afternoon, postponed indefinitely the act abolishing

the State Cumberland Police Commission. Passage of this act was urged by members of the Cumberland Town Council on the ground that the commission had not satisfied public opinion of its ability or desire to regulate the liquor industry, and that any town council "with honesty and vigor" could handle the liquor situation. In the latter part of February the General Assembly received a petition from the Town Council of Cumberland asking that the State Police Commission in that town be removed. It was explained that the citizens of the town were dissatisfied with the way in which the liquor laws had been repeatedly broken and no action taken by the commission. The commission has been in existence about five years.

GERMANY'S PLEDGE TO LITHUANIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following is a translation of the reply of Chancellor von Hertling to a delegation of the Lithuanian National Council, March 24, in which the German Government agreed to "recognize Lithuania as a free and independent state."

"Whereas, The Lithuanian National Council, as recognized representatives of the Lithuanian people, on Dec. 11, 1917, declared Lithuania an independent state, united with Germany through eternal and close alliances and connections in traffic, monetary, and other fields, and asked Germany's protection and help in reconstruction of the State, we hereby recognize Lithuania as free and independent. The German Empire is prepared to lend Lithuania the required help, and in concert with Lithuania's population, to take the necessary measures. Conventions for the establishment of a confederation with the German Empire will be made."

"The Imperial German Government proposes that the conventions will be to Germany's interest as well as Lithuania's, and Lithuania will take a share of Germany's war burdens, which are promoting Lithuania's emancipation. A formal document of recognition of Lithuania's independence will be forwarded to the National Council."

PONY EXPRESS LICENSES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Members of the Malden Ministers Association appeared before the Board of Aldermen Tuesday night and opposed the granting of pony express licenses in this city. This opposition, which represents a large part of the public in this no-license city, is believed to be responsible for the falling off in the number of applicants as only nine of the 11 express companies that held licenses last year have asked for renewals and no new applications have been received.

Some of the ministers at the hearing expressed the opinion that no encouragement for the liquor traffic should be given at this time, even in a small way, and particularly when it is taken into consideration that this city is dry. Others pointed out that so long as liquor was considered harmful for soldiers and sailors, civilians should be protected from any such temptation.

MEN WHO REFUSED TO BUY BONDS RELEASED

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Two employees of the American Thread Company, who refused to purchase Liberty bonds, stating they had "conscientious reasons," as they were German born, have been dropped from the company's payroll. The company officials, when they learned of the reasons for the refusal, informed the employees that "the American Thread Company has conscientious objections to employing anyone who conscientiously objects to doing his patriotic duty."

One of the men appeared before an official of the company Tuesday afternoon and expressed sorrow at what he had said and asked to be reinstated. He said he had purchased a bond and has a son in the naval academy in Annapolis. The official did not give an answer at the time, it is understood.

SCHOOL CONFERENCE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Cotton mill owners, educational leaders, and social welfare workers of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, held a two-days' conference here recently under the leadership of P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. At their closing session the chairman was asked to appoint a committee to make a survey, with a view to adoption of a universal system of schools in the mill communities of the South.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS CALLED TRAITOROUS

Trade Is Declared to Be the One
Interest in United States
Steadily Standing in Way of
Furnishing Fighting Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—"No more spontaneous response for the demand for men for military service is recorded in the annals of time. And yet one traitorous interest in America has steadily refused to let us furnish men as we should. It now demands that a great number of men be kept from the firing line and the fighting force at home and abroad. That traitorous interest is the rum trade," declared the Rev. John M. Arters, associate secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in connection with the Maine conference which has just finished its annual session.

"To the call of the allied nations," said Mr. Arters, "we have given spontaneous and almost unanimous answer here in America. They have called for money. Every interest in America save one has freely agreed to sacrifice its money for this end, that the Allies may live. That one lone unwilling interest is the liquor traffic."

"America's annual drink bill is \$2,438,037,985.50. If we had all that money to give to the Allies, or to spend on ourselves on this war, what credits it could furnish, what power it would give to the arm that wields the sword! If we had not poured that money into worse than a rat-hole last year, we could have bought the first Liberty Loan issue, the head of every American family could have owned a \$100 bond and with the remaining \$500,000,000 we could have built a navy nucleus of more than 100 ships of war. And this at a time when England called for help to strengthen her navy would have meant much to our allied causes. The call is for money to win the war. The rum trade says we shall not have the money."

"Alcoholism and physical disorders resulting therefrom have resulted already in more than 300,000 rejections from the ranks of the national army. Significant it is that great proportions of these rejections were men from rum-cursed cities and towns of America. Prohibition states send their men and four out of every five are ready for instant service and are fit. States with saloons and bars send their men and three out of every five are unready and unfit. The saloon refuses us men. It is estimated that if the war continues 12 months longer, 800,000 men whom we would have used, would be unable to fight because of this saloon curse. This traitor gives aid and comfort to our enemies by refusing us men in the day of our need."

"We are told on every hand that food will win the war. We believe it. America is called on to furnish food. Can we do it? The saloon says 'No.' Last year the drink traffic in America wasted 110,000,000 bu. food grains, more than enough to make 11,000,000 loaves of bread every day this year. We have just passed through a coal famine, men with money were obliged to buy coal by the bushel and carry it home themselves. While such action was going on, the brewers were using coal at the rate of 6,000,000 tons per year. They were compelling the use of transportation facilities at the rate of 1,050,000 freight cars annually. Schools and churches have closed because of the lack of fuel but no breweries have suspended. "America has recently known a sugar famine. The breweries used last year more than 50,000 tons of sugar and the distillers consumed more than 152,000 gallons of molasses. Shall we rob householders of these commodities, and grant them to the brewers? The rum trade says America shall not furnish food to win the war. This trade is the arch traitor in our midst and speedy death is now its desert."

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VOTE ENCOURAGES NEW YORK DRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The close of the first day's voting on the local option liquor issue in 39 cities of this State showed an unusually large vote cast and great strength in the women's vote. The dries claim that this indicates many victories for them. More than half the total registered vote was cast Tuesday and the polls close for the final count tonight.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Believing that home work is important, the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city have concluded to continue building opera-

tions, in spite of an increase in the cost. Efforts also will be made to carry on an attractive program during the year. This was decided at a meeting held by the Directors Association on Tuesday. John W. Higgins, president and treasurer of the Worcester Pressed Steel Company, was elected president of this association at the meeting, and Clarence W. Hobbs, former president, was made a trustee. Frank A. Smith and George F. Booth were elected directors and those reelected are: Curtis R. Blanchard, Howard D. Brewer, J. Harvey Curtis, Dr. Ray W. Greene, Winthrop G. Hall, John W. Higgins and Albert H. Inman.

ONE HUNDRED SALOONS OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—East Moline voted dry on Tuesday by 275, making every municipality in the county dry after May 1. Only a small part of one township is not anti-saloon territory, but it is farm land. One hundred saloons have been voted out in this county in the last two weeks.

MORE SALOONS TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The city collector said on Tuesday that he expected to see 1000 more saloons in Chicago go out of business with the new license period which opens on May 1.

RENEWED SUPPORT FOR WAR IS ASKED

Secretary Baker, Back From Trip
to France, Says American Soldiers
Have Made Good and
Won the Allies' Praise

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, just back from a seven-week's trip to Europe, called on the American people for renewed support for the war. He expected to see President Wilson some time today to report on his observations abroad.

"The American soldier has made good in France," Secretary Baker today assured newspaper men who met him at the War Department. "The French and British authorities are in uniform in their praise of the courage, endurance and soldierly qualities of our men."

"The big thing for America to do is to support the war; to support it financially and with firm belief. The right arm of America is in France, it is bared to strike. The rest of the body is here in the United States and it must support the arm. This support should

include subscriptions to Liberty Loans as well as moral support of high confidence."

"The condition of the American troops, the Secretary said, was excellent, and their relations with the French and British, cordial and sympathetic."

"One rarely meets an American soldier in France, who does not smile and wave his hat," Mr. Baker continued. "The only sad Americans there are those who fear they may have to come home before the job is done."

"The American, British, French and Italian armies are filled with this tremendous spirit and the entire population show the same feeling," he said. "Every one is quite determined to see the job through and quite confident of the outcome. I would say that the general sentiment is one of inspired determination."

"So far as the work of our own forces is concerned, it gives one the impression of magnitude, thoroughness and speedy accomplishment. No hours of work are being observed and there are no limitations on labor. A glimpse of the tremendous extent of the American supply facilities, lines of communication, warehouses and numerous schools for men and officers reminds one of a gigantic beehive filled with energetic men."

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNED

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian Cabinet has resigned.

PORTO RICO CLOCKS ARE NOT ADVANCED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The clock is not to be moved up an hour in Porto Rico as a result of the new Daylight Saving Law passed by Congress.

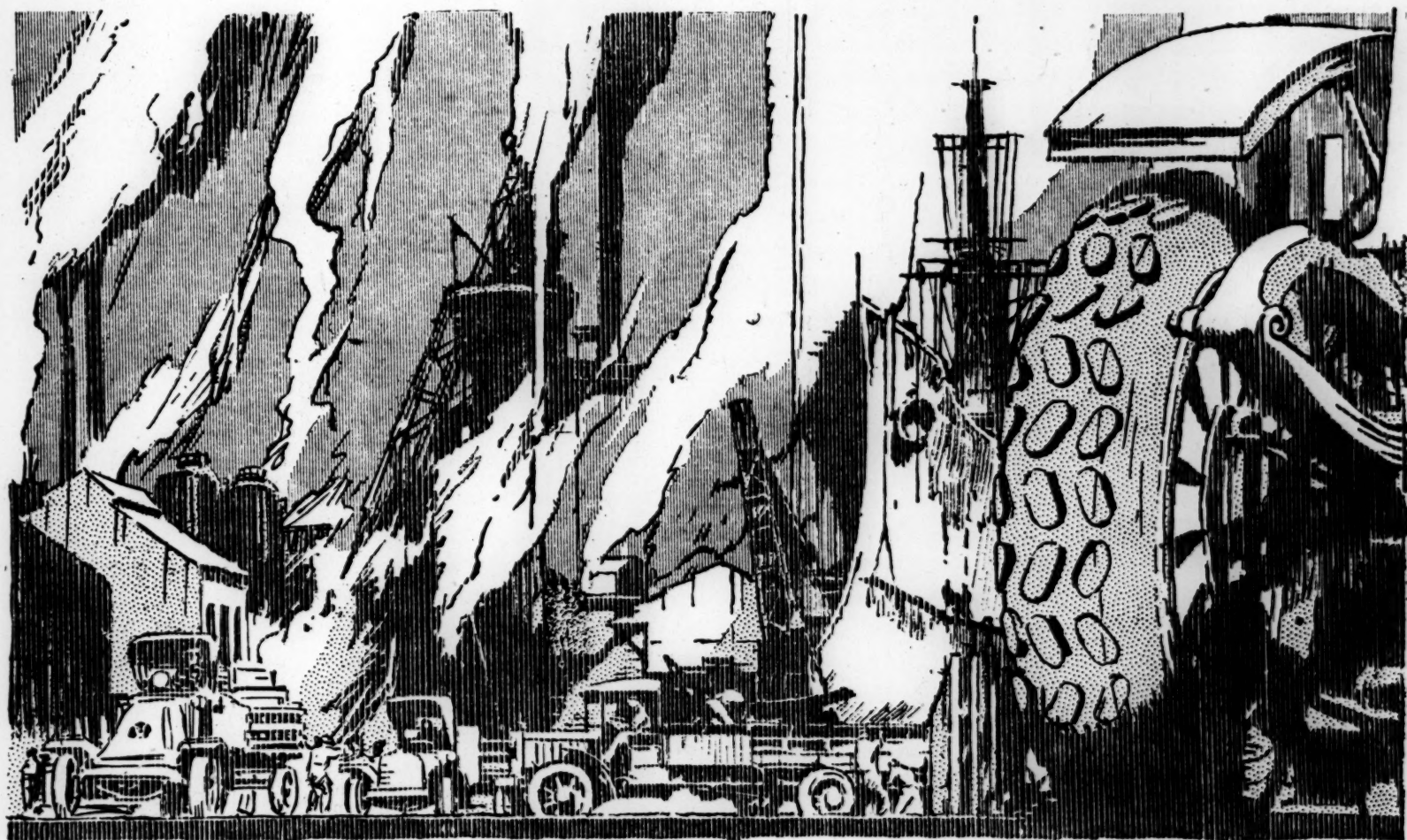
This was definitely determined when Governor Yager received a cable from Washington stating that the Daylight Saving Law will not apply to Porto Rico.

At the military reservation at El Morro, however, the clock has been set forward an hour, and student officers and others have been getting up at 4:45. It is altogether probable that El Morro time will soon be changed back so that there will be uniformity of time throughout the island.

Porto Rico is relatively much nearer the equator than is the United States, and the variation in daylight hours in the island latitude is so slight that the application of the new law would effect practically no saving.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying \$70,000,000, an increase over last year of about \$30,000,000, which provides salaries of most government officials from President Wilson down, was passed today by the Senate.



Liberty Bonds are the real weapons for Victory

We have made a start on the long, hard road to Victory.

Our men are fighting at the front in France.

Our American industries have accomplished prodigious results in building up a war machine to furnish munitions and supplies.

But we have only begun.

We must do more and more.

This is not a war of armies but of nations in which every citizen must do his part.

Every worker in our industries is truly fighting in this war. Every man, woman and

child who gives of substance and savings is adding to the national power.

The foundation of all our vast war-making machine is the Liberty Loan.

Money is needed to build more and more ships; to furnish food and guns and powder and transport and airplanes; to raise and equip new armies.

We must oversubscribe this Third Liberty Loan and do it quickly.

We must show the courage that is in us.

We must show a cheerful willingness to make sacrifices for our boys in the trenches.

Buy Liberty Bonds Now



Boston Branch, 560 Commonwealth Avenue

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HEADQUARTERS for THE BEST
IN LIGHTING FIXTURES
Prices reasonable for dependable Electric, Gas and Oil Fixtures.
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Send for Catalogs
181 FRANKLIN STREET, Cor. Congress Street, BOSTON

CHARLES M. SCHWAB TO DIRECT WORK OF SHIPBUILDING

(Continued from page one)

out at Sparrows Point on Monday without even as much as giving a reason for their action; that at the present time the Shipping Board is unable to put to sea four vessels because of lack of labor on the Pacific Coast refuses to put the boilers in engines in hulls built by non-union workmen.

It was argued by several senators that the terms of the Sabotage Bill do not apply to strikes, as strikes are not considered a criminal offense under the existing law. For this reason Senator McCumber, supported by Senators Sherman of Illinois, Hardwick of Georgia and Thomas of Colorado, proposed legislation which makes illegal and criminal strikes in war industries, but at the same time protects labor. These senators pointed out that never in the history of the United States had the laboring man been treated more liberally, despite which the shipyards of the country are only 50 per cent efficient.

"The life of the nation," said Senator McCumber, "depends on the speed with which we can turn out ships. Let not a moment be lost. It is the duty of Congress, the duty of every loyal citizen, to see to it that there is not one minute of delay in ship construction."

Senator Sherman declared that from all appearances the leaders of American labor are loyal men. He was not so certain, he said, that they had been fully successful in controlling the men and in keeping them steadily employed. The Senator from Illinois appealed to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to publish in the magazine of which he is editor the recent order of the day issued by Sir Douglas Haig to his troops, the stirring appeal made by the British Premier and the recent speech of Mr. Balfour stressing the importance of American help in the present crisis. American labor, said Senator Sherman, should be made to realize that as much depends on their energy and loyalty at home as in the devotion of the soldier on the battle field.

Southern Yards Busy

Investigator Reports Satisfactory Progress in Ship Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—C. P. Day, connected with the Shipping Board, has just returned after a two month's tour of the southern shipyards. One of the interesting incidents of his trip reported by him is the fact that at Orange, Tex., cowboys are helping build ships.

How the southern and southwestern shipyards are getting along with their programs, Mr. Day reports as follows: "This trip covered the shipyards and ports from Norfolk, Va., to Galveston, Tex., between Feb. 15 and April 12."

"Builders are actively working in complete harmony to speed up production of every type of ship needed, and to promote efficiency in every department of construction."

"Today the best yards are going strong and gathering momentum daily. At one yard in Eastern Texas, where I recently witnessed a launching of a 47,000-ton ship, they boasted of having increased the efficiency of that yard from 20 per cent to 80 per cent in a few months' time."

"This past winter has demonstrated that southern climatic conditions, plus nearness to materials, are big assets. Every day is a working day in the South, and both labor and capital appreciate this."

"A \$3,500,000 canal for New Orleans will give 10 miles of shipyards and warehouse sites, and will make New Orleans a shipbuilding center, as well as a dry docking port."

"Probably the most efficient yards for building our largest wooden ships are located at Orange and Beaumont, Tex."

"At Moss Point and Pascagoula, Miss., are located the big shipbuilding plants of the Diersk-Bloggett Shipbuilding Company, the Dantzer Shipbuilding Company and the International Shipbuilding Company, the latter controlled by Henry Piaggio, the man who is building 100 ships for the Italian Government. This yard, his fourth, is one of the best planned and equipped in the South for the building of both steel and wooden vessels, on over a mile of deep water front. The great depth of water and nearness of materials, together with ideal climatic conditions, combine to make this one of the best points on the Gulf for shipbuilding."

"To sum up the situation: Shipbuilding has expanded enormously. Harmony and understanding prevail between the patriotic shipbuilders and the Shipping Board."

"Efficiency is increasing. Momentum now gaining will enable ship production to catch up with the Shipping Board's program within a short time, and if necessary, greatly increase and add to the production. If necessary, we can double or treble our original program."

Timber Deliveries

Southern Pine Mills Working on 238 Ship Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Timber deliveries for the first 238 ships contracted for by the Government will have been completed by the southern pine mills by July 1. John H. Kirby, Shipping Board lumber administrator for the South, told 250 lumbermen at a meeting here. On that date the South will

be able to take on new schedules, he said.

"Any delay in shipbuilding will not be due to the southern mills," asserted Mr. Kirby. "They have responded splendidly to the nation's call, and are prepared for still greater efforts. If the Daugherty type of ship, which requires timbers of smaller size than the Ferris type, is accepted as a general model, southern mills can deliver timbers sufficient for 300 or more ships a year. The southern mills are now working on some 238 ship contracts."

The Daugherty type of ship uses less lumber for 5000 tons capacity than does the Ferris type for 3500 tons, it is said, and permits of the use of built-up timbers. The first two boats of this kind were recently launched at a Texas port.

Steel Ships Progressing

Keel of Twenty-Eighth Merchant Vessel Laid at Newark

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Submarine Boat Corporation announced here that the keel of a 5500-ton steel ship was laid at its yard at Newark, N. J., at noon today, representing the twenty-eighth merchant vessel now under construction there for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Early completion of these ships was dependent upon the supply of steel and its delivery by the railroads. It was stated, and as soon as the plant operated at maximum capacity a complete vessel would be produced every two days.

Launching of Westmount

SEATTLE, Wash.—The \$800-ton commandeer steel steamship Westmount was launched here on Tuesday at the plant of the Ames Shipbuilding & Drydock Company for the United States Shipping Board. The vessel is the fourteenth steel steamer launched for the Government here this year.

LIBERTY BOND BOUGHT TO AVOID A DOCKING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Threatened with a ride on a rail and a ducking from a fire hose unless he subscribed for a Liberty Bond by 10 o'clock today, an employee of a large manufacturing plant busy with war orders, "came across" this morning. The man, a native of Germany, and with little apparent sympathy for the allied cause, had hitherto refused to help boost the factory's bond quota, though earning large pay.

Mrs. Fred T. Ley, wife of the chairman of the local Liberty bond committee, this afternoon christened the airplane, built in this city, which is scheduled to "bombard" Springfield, Friday with Liberty bond literature. The machine will be piloted by H. G. Webster and Mrs. R. K. Blair will accompany him as "bomber."

MOVE TO HEAD OFF LOAN SCALPERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An organization to protect Liberty Loan purchasers who are unable to keep up installment payments on their bonds has been formed here with an initial subscription of \$50,000 by Nathan Straus. The movement is intended as a blow to scalpers who have been buying bonds from holders who have felt it necessary to sell at a sacrifice. The organization will pay full value for such bonds.

RUSSIANS ORGANIZE IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A movement has been started here for the formation of a Russian organization in this country which would include practically all shades of Russian political opinion except the Bolsheviks. After two meetings, a committee consisting of Apollinariy Dmitriyevich Semenovskiy, Count Ilya Tolstoy and Elias Rosenthal was chosen to report, after studying the question of international intervention for the purpose of rescuing Russia from anarchy and the Germans.

Those who attended the meetings assert their unconditional hostility toward the Bolsheviks, as well as toward German imperialism.

WOMEN ENGAGED IN Y. M. C. A. WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Young Men's Christian Association has begun to employ women in camp welfare work. Miss Elizabeth D. Putnam of Davenport, Ia., Miss Lisa Gilman Todd and Miss Eugenia M. Fuller of this city, and Miss Hortense Bissell of Birmingham, Ala., have begun work at Camp Upton.

There are more than 200 American women in the canteen service in France, but those named are the first to take up the work in this country. If the experiment proves such a success here as it has overseas, many more will be taken into the service.

REGISTRATION PLAN REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Military Affairs Committee after a long debate today reported to the House the Senate resolution providing for the registration of all men who have become 21 years of age since June 5 last.

EDUCATOR IS DISMISSED

CHICAGO, Ill.—William Isaac Thomas, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, has been dismissed from the university faculty.

CANADA CLEARS ALL DECKS FOR ACTION

(Continued from page one)

circumstances and possible consequences, has reached the decision that it is not only desirable, but absolutely essential, that substantial reinforcements be secured for the Canadian Expeditionary Force without delay.

"In view of the emergency that has arisen, it is now recognized that the additional men so urgently needed cannot be secured within the time required, through the ordinary operation of the Military Service Act or of any system of individual selection. The Government has therefore decided that the only way in which reinforcements can be secured in time and in sufficient numbers is by taking authority to order out for service all men of certain defined ages, who are physically fit, and to abolish all exemptions in the case of all men so ordered out."

"It is the intention to call out, in the first instance, unmarried men and widowers without children between the ages of 20 and 23, both inclusive. It is believed that these young men can be spared with the least disturbance to agriculture and other essential industries. The calling out of men of other age under the proposed order-in-council must necessarily depend upon the exigencies of the war and the need for reinforcements."

"The meantime, the Military Service Act will continue in operation as to all other men in Class 1, and as regards other classes under the act. Men of 19 will be required to register without delay. Every effort shall be made to speed up the work of the tribunals and appeal courts in dealing with the balance of exemption claims, outside, of course, of the men called out under the new order."

"In order that the Government may have full power to deal with the situation as it may develop from time to time, Parliament is asked to approve of the Government-in-Council being given the necessary authority to call out the men of any age in any class under the Military Service Act, and to abolish all exemptions in the case of any class so called."

"The order-in-council not only makes all young men now 19 years of age subject to the provisions of the Military Service Act, but also all other men as and when they attain 19 years of age."

"The order removes the exemption now enjoyed by officers and men who have served in the expeditionary force, but who did not proceed farther than Great Britain and have since returned to Canada and been discharged. They will be required to serve if physically fit when their class is called."

"Certain treaties are now under negotiation with foreign governments under which citizens of such governments resident in Canada may be made liable to military service. Where any such treaty is concluded the order-in-council gives the Government the power to call out the citizens of such country for service as members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the same manner as British subjects."

Late at night, the newspapermen were received by the Minister of Justice, who explained an order-in-council dealing with press censorship, the provisions of which are of a most far-reaching and drastic description. The order lays down the axiom that the people of Canada have determined that the present war in which Canada with Great Britain and her allies is engaged "is a just war, entered upon for just cause and from the highest motives, and one which should be prosecuted without faltering to a conclusion which shall insure the attainment of the purposes for which it was so entered upon."

It was further stated that the day for consideration of an amendment had passed and the day for united action had come.

In order to prohibit the publication of secret and confidential information the order makes it an offense to publish anything of an unfavorable nature concerning the causes of the war or of the motives of the Allies for entering upon it, or to publish any statement which might harm the united effort of the people of Canada in the prosecution of the war. One of the most important clauses of the order is that dealing with the publishing of false statements respecting the activities of any department or officer of the public service or of the naval or military services which might tend to inflame public opinion and hamper the Government of Canada.

Any person found guilty of a breach of this order may be fined not more than \$5000 or imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years or both. An offending newspaper can have its presses and machinery seized and its premises closed.

Nothing in this order is to be taken as interfering with the privileges of members of Parliament, but even they, under certain circumstances, may find themselves censored, or, more correctly speaking, suppressed by the Speaker. The Premier has given notice that he will move a resolution to the effect that the rules of the House shall be amended as follows:

"The Speaker of the House of Commons, of his own motion, or upon the report of the chief censor, may order that any adverse statement, report or opinion, concerning the causes of the present war, or the motives or purposes for which Canada or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any of the allied nations, entered upon or prosecuted the same, which may tend to arouse hostile feeling, create unrest or unsettle or inflame public opinion, or any unfavorable statement, report or opinion concerning the action of Canada, the said United Kingdom, or any allied nation, in prosecuting the war, or any statement, report or opinion, which may tend to weaken or any way detract from the united efforts of the people of Canada of the prosecution of the war, made by any member or members of

the House of Commons, shall not be included in or shall be deleted from official report of the debates of the House of Commons."

"The Speaker of the House of Commons may in cases where he deems it necessary order that the printing of the official report of the debates in the House of Commons be suspended for such time as he may fix in order to afford opportunity for the making of the chief censor of a report as provided for in the last mentioned section, and the determination by the said Speaker as to whether any portion of such report should be excluded or deleted."

The two orders will be introduced simultaneously in both houses of Parliament on Thursday for confirmation, and as the Government have a majority in the Commons and the Senate this is more or less a matter of form.

Both parties held caucuses yesterday to discuss the critical situation of the war, and the holding of a secret session of Parliament today, which is brought about by that critical situation.

Sir Robert Borden prefaced his remarks to his followers by giving a confidential outline of the situation and the vital need for reinforcements at the earliest possible date. Sir Wilfrid Laurier also presented certain information at the caucus of his followers in the House which had been placed in his hands by the Prime Minister.

At the conclusion of the secret session today a statement will be given out to the press.

SECRETARY DANIELS GUEST OF NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Secretary Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, during his visit here tomorrow, will be the guest of the city in the morning, and of Yale University in the afternoon. His tour of the city will embrace calls at munition plants where special equipment is being turned out, a luncheon with the Chamber of Commerce, an inspection of the Yale naval unit with Rear Admiral Chester, commandant, a review of the Yale Artillery Corps, dinner at the Graduates Club, and in the evening, the war rally in behalf of the Liberty Loan at Woolsey Hall.

PRIVATE CITIZEN MAY MAKE ARREST

ALBANY, N. Y.—A person making seditious or disloyal remarks may be arrested by any private citizen over-hearing the words, Attorney-General Lewis ruled today. F. J. McCarthy of Silver Creek recently arrested a man for making a seditious statement, took him before a justice of the peace and had him imprisoned for three months, all within three hours' time. The question was raised as to whether McCarthy, a private citizen, had authority to make the arrest. The Attorney-General held that any citizen might make an arrest under like circumstances.

WASTE OF MILK IN PORTO RICO BARRED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The serving of fresh milk in public places is barred by the Food Commission here. The serving of milk shake, café con leche, ice cream, flan, custard and plain sweet milk in restaurants, cafés, hotels and other places where milk is usually served has stopped and nothing but the canned variety may be used.

This is the edict of the commission with the proviso that in the event the price of fresh milk is 12 cents per quart or less, fresh milk may be served in public places.

Two purposes will be served by the new milk regulation, it is declared. An increase will be made available for children and invalids and at the same time the large stock of tinned milk now in the island will be more rapidly reduced than if fresh milk is used for ice cream and other extras.

SPECIAL TRAINING TO BE GIVEN NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—The General Education Board, in June, will send 20 Louisiana Negroes to Hampton Institute, Virginia, and 26 of the teachers in Rosenwald schools to Tuskegee Institute for special training. It was announced by Leo M. Favrot, supervisor of rural schools for Negroes in this State, on his return from a conference between southern states agents and representatives of the board.

Training of Negro teachers in summer schools in this State is another plan of the General Education Board announced by Mr. Favrot.

AMUSEMENTS

"Really Marvelous" Says Edward H. Crosby in Boston Post of the Motion Picture of

Gerard's "MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

Tremont Temple Mat. Daily 30c and 50c Evns. and Sat. Mat. 30c, 50c, 80c, \$1.10 These include war tax.

FISH MEN TELL OF BIG BUSINESS

Transactions of 1917 Were Largest in History of New England Fish Exchange, Says Witness at Federal Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The year of 1917 was the high-water mark in fish dealings at the New England Fish Exchange with transactions amounting to 169,437,020 pounds, according to statistics read into the record at the hearing today on the bill in equity brought by the United States District Attorney under the Sherman law to break up an alleged combination of fish dealers.

At a previous hearing it appeared that prices in 1917 were also considerably higher than in any previous year in the 10 years' history of the exchange.

The federal officials, headed by E. F. McClenen, special assistant attorney-general, endeavored to obtain from William H. Beardsley, manager of the Boston Fish Pier Company, and the only witness since the hearing started, some items on the cost of transferring fish from the sea to the stalls of the retailers, but although once a fish vessel owner, and with 30 years' experience in the business, Mr. Beardsley failed to qualify on relative costs. He might have given some information but for the continued objections by A. C. Burnham, attorney for the Boston Fish Pier Company.

The total transactions as appeared from the table offered by Mr. McClenen do not include all the fish landings at the pier, as they did not take into account the production of the Bay State Fishing Company, which is not obliged to sell its catch on the New England Fish Exchange. The amount of the Bay State catch is expected to be produced later.

The amount of fish bought on the exchange by the 41 dealers who have the privilege of making such purchases from the fish captains who are compelled to sell their catch only through the exchange, for the past seven years was as follows: 1911 118,700,000, 1912 128,595,000, 1913 132,465,000, 1914 145,333,000, 1915 149,729,000, 1916 154,420,000, 1917 169,437,020.

It was also shown that in 1916 and 1917 the 28 dealers composing the Boston Fish Pier Company bought 64 and 54 per cent, and the 8 dealers composing the Bay State Fishing Company, 24 and 32 per cent respectively of the total purchases on the exchange. The remainder went to so-called independent dealers.

The independent dealers consisted of the Booth Fisheries Company, the Gloucester Fresh Fish Company, Huntley & Emery, and R. O'Brien & Co., and several smaller firms. During certain periods of the year when there is an oversupply of fish, especially mackerel, the New England Fish Exchange buys fish for storage in the Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company. This season is usually in July, according to Mr. Beardsley.

The fish is sold again on the exchange between January and March in competition with the same kind of fish offered by commission houses, although some of it is disposed of at private sale. The buying and selling by the exchange itself is by the directors, and is done, said Mr. Beardsley, merely to relieve the market.

RAILWAY POINTS

For the accommodation of a party of Massachusetts fire chiefs en route to New Bedford today the New Haven provided special service from South Station at 10:41 a. m. Returning, the party will arrive at the terminal at 7:34 p. m.

The Boston & Maine road's private car 222 was attached to the Belknap Falls express from North Station this morning for the convenience of the paymaster's department en route to Fitchburg division territory.

The baggage department of the Boston & Albany is loading the Tech Show

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE GRAND OPERA BY THE METROPOLITAN OPERA CO. OF NEW YORK

ONE WEEK ONLY BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY, Apr. 22

REPERTOIRE: MON. EVE., "Les Huguenots" (in French), Matinees, Muzio, Caruso, Marconi, D'Amico, Cond. Podansky.

TUES. EVE., "Tosca" (in Italian), Farrar, McCormack, Scotti, Rossi, Bada, Malatesta, Cond. Montoux.

WED. EVE., "Aida" (in Italian), Muzio, Matinees, Martinielli, Amato, Marcones, Rossi, Cond. "Pini."

THURS. EVE., "Rigoletto" (in Italian), Carlini, Rossi, Lazzaro, De Luca, Rossi, Cond. "Pini."

FRI. EVE., "Madame Butterfly" (in French), Farrar, Pini, Carpi, Scotti, Rossi, Bada, Cond. Pini.

SAT. EVE., "Samson et Dalila" (in French), Caruso, Caruso, Chalmers, Fother, Cond. Montoux.

SUN. EVE., "L'Orfèvre" (in Italian), Carlini, Rossi, Lazzaro, De Luca, Marcones, Rossi, Cond. Montoux.

SEATS NOW SELLING At Box Office of Boston Opera House Prices: 5.00, 4.00, 3.00, 2.50, 2.00, 1.50 Plus 10% War Tax

N. R. No. 20 Between Ticket Office HARDMAN PIANOS USED EXTRA MATINEE, Fri. April 26 "Le Coq d'Or" and Gilbert's American ballet. "The Dance in Place Congo."

JORDAN HALL SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20, AT 3 DE GOGORZA A Request Programme of Mr. De Gogorza's Popular Numbers Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall

PEOPLE OF OAHU ISLAND REJOICE

Order of President Wilson Making It a Dry Zone Received With Jubilation by the Many Workers for Prohibition Cause

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Hawaiian prohibition advocates have won a significant victory through the signing by President Wilson of an executive order making Honolulu and the remainder of the island of Oahu a dry zone.

The news that Oahu was to go dry was received with jubilation and enthusiasm by the men, women and organizations which for a long time have been working for prohibition here. The liquor men regarded it at first with some incredulity, but a good many realized at once that there was no doubt they would have to go out of business. Many have been quietly preparing to do so. The Honolulu Brewing & Malting Company, it is said, has well-defined plans for using its plant for other purposes, as breweries on the mainland have done.

A dispatch from Washington containing the anticipated news, reached Honolulu March 3. It read as follows: "President Wilson has issued an executive order making the island of Oahu a dry zone. The order is issued under authority conferred on the President by the first army bill passed after the United States entered the war. He has power to indefinitely extend the limits of the dry zone. It is announced that the President's order is based on Gen. J. P. Wisner's recommendation. It applies only to the island of Oahu. Its operation will continue until the military necessity for it is removed, or is revoked by the President."

General Wisner is head of the Hawaiian Department, U. S. A. He has repeatedly urged several officials in Washington to make the island of Oahu a dry zone, and several weeks ago he informed the municipal authorities that unless conditions in Honolulu were bettered, he would prohibit soldiers from entering the city. Governor Pinkham has also advocated prohibition for Hawaii, and his efforts have been backed up by memorials and petitions.

EXTENSION ASKED ON TAX RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been requested by a New Orleans accounting firm to extend until May 1 the period for filing excess profits returns. It is explained that, with half of the city's accountants in war service, it is virtually impossible for merchants and business men to make their returns promptly.

Southern firms, it is further explained, have not kept their books with as great detail as have those of the East, and an audit is required in almost every instance to make returns for 1911, 1912 and 1913, the pre-war period, to be compared with those of 1917. To do this work in New Orleans, only about 150 of the 300 accountants of the city remain.

GROCERS SAID TO BE MAKING MORE MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—At the meeting of the Wholesale Grocers Association of Louisiana in this city recently, it was declared that "retailers are making more money on staple groceries today than ever before." The wholesale grocers asked the Food Administration to introduce stricter rules to govern the prices of retail grocers. John M. Parker, State Food Administrator, addressed the convention, and warned the grocers that violations of the regulations of the Food Administration would result in forfeiture of license, but he praised them for the support they have already given the Government.

GASOLINE FROM NATURAL GAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONROE, La.—Manufacture of gasoline from natural gas in the Monroe fields will begin soon, it is announced by Oscar Nelson of the Southern Carbon Company. Mr. Nelson estimates 100 gallons of gasoline can be obtained from 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

AMUSEMENTS

One of the Greatest Demonstrations Ever Seen in a Boston Theatre

Enthusiasm burst forth at the Majestic Theatre last night in one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in a Boston playhouse.

Cheers and shouts of praise made the Majestic ring with their vibrations.

It was the first Boston presentation of D. W. Griffith's mighty production, "Hearts of the World," and the reception accorded this master work has stamped it one of the highest achievements in the history of vivid drama.

Boston endorsed the approval of Los Angeles and New York, and by thunderous applause and cheers gave "Hearts of the World" a reception that was unmistakable in its enthusiasm, warmth and absolute sincerity.

The audience was one of the most notable ever assembled in this city. There was not an inch of standing room. From every section of the theatre, from boxes and gallery seats alike, came cries of enthusiasm over the tremendous scenes presented by one of America's master producers.

"Hearts of the World" is more than a masterpiece—it is a modern wonder. Its romance of the great war will live in history. Its battle scenes were taken on the battlefields of France by permission of the British and French War Offices. You should see this production.

Positively not more than six seats to any one purchaser without credentials. Avoid speculators when you come to the box office. Buy your seats direct from the Majestic Theatre.

The First Matinee Will Begin This Afternoon At Two O'Clock

SCANDINAVIAN
WAR PROBLEMS

Norway and Sweden Concerned
to Discover That Finland Has
Been in Close Touch With
Germany in Recent Settlements

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian Correspondent
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Every one who was in touch with Scandinavian currents of thought before the war was aware of the constant appeal made by the oppressed population of Finland to their "brothers" in the other Scandinavian countries. The Finns have always sent representatives to the Scandinavian educational and other congresses in order to emphasize their intellectual partnership. Quite a number of Finns, exiled from their home country by the Bolshevik régime, found an asylum at Stockholm.

There is no doubt that the fact of having these oppressed subjects of Tsarism continually in their midst added fuel to the fire of the fear of Russia, especially in Sweden. Besides, Sweden has for a long time been living very much in the past. She could never forget the peace of 1809, when she lost not only Finland proper, but also the Åland Islands. The poet Runeberg sang beautifully of the flight of Finland against the Russian conquest. His sentiments had sung themselves into the consciousness of every Swedish schoolchild, and had created an absolute conviction that Sweden and Finland were knit together by the bonds of ancient traditions.

Recent events have occurred with the rapidity of the transformation scene in a pantomime. In the place of a Russian danger suppressing Finland and threatening Sweden and Norway, the Scandinavian countries are now confronted with a very real German menace—subverted by Finland. It has had an almost paralyzing effect on Sweden. Some of the Activist organs condemn the Liberal-Socialist Government for missing the opportunity of sending help in support of the White Guards of Finland, thereby endeavoring to throw the blame upon the Swedish Government which could not possibly have sanctioned intervention. The largest of all the Swedish parties—the Socialists—while condemning the Red Guards in no unmeasured terms, would never have sanctioned a military expedition, if only because it might have led to the abandonment of Swedish neutrality in the world war.

The real explanation of what has now happened is leaking out gradually and is of a most unexpected nature. While the Finnish emissaries are even at this moment pleading for Scandinavian sympathy, while Norwegian ambulances are being sent out, the expenses of which are being defrayed by public subscriptions, while large quantities of Norwegian fish are exported to Finland as a loan, while Denmark and Sweden have been sending supplies from their own scanty stores and while Great Britain and America have been applied to for, and have sent, supplies to mitigate distress in Finland, and to save the country from famine, other negotiations must have been in progress for a long time.

It is stated that General Mannerheim, the leader of the White Guards, has not welcomed the German intervention, feeling confident of his capacity to restore order, anyhow, as soon as the Bolshevik troops had been withdrawn in accordance with the Brest-Litovsk treaty. But it is also stated that the present Foreign Minister of the Finnish Constitutional Government has been living at Berlin all through the war.

It may be remembered how the Norwegian police caught Baron von Haastefens in the act of introducing bombs into Norway for distribution at the various ports. Mr. Rusa was one of the tools, and he has stated in his confession that several leading Finns were present when he was given the choice of three things: Either to try to obtain a position with a leading Norwegian shipowner which would enable him to report the departures of steamers, whatever their nationality, or to proceed to Germany to join the Finnish battalion, or to leave Sweden, preferably for Norway, to place bombs on board enemy ships, or to Russia, to place bombs in ships, in factories or under railway bridges. The disappointment of the people of Sweden and Norway will be understood.

It is little wonder that the Norwegian Minister of Defense uttered a few warning words to the Norwegian Socialists, who favor immediate disarmament. On the Arctic Ocean, Norway had Russia for a neighbor. For a long time now there has been a dispute as to the boundary, but this has not interfered with the good relations between the two, and the boundaries, as shown on the maps, have been respected. That strip of Russia which adjoined Norway on the Arctic Ocean has now been ceded to the new Finland, which therefore also takes over the old dispute about the boundary.

Finland under German influence is, therefore, a new factor which gives rise to many thoughts. Close to the northern frontiers are the Norwegian Iron Ore fields with their splendidly equipped concentrating and bricking works and deep-water, ice-free harbor. Then there are the rich fisheries of Finmarken and Looten and the splendid harbor of Narvik, which is the winter-outlet for the iron ore of North Sweden. No doubt much must be forgiven a people threatened by anarchy at home and assisted by the Russian Red Guards, but it is the evidence of double dealing which has caused such consternation.

While the situation is distressing to the Norwegians, among whom many long since realized that the independence of the Scandinavian kingdoms could never be a reality if Germany

were to win this war, the awakening must be even more painful to the Swedes who have looked upon Germany as their protector against what they considered to be the imminent Russian danger. At the first Brest-Litovsk conference the Germans affected to be anxious to secure for Sweden the Åland group which is geographically belongs to Sweden. This group in foreign hands has been likened to a pistol aimed at Sweden. Now Swedish soldiers who had landed to protect the population while the islands were being evacuated by the Russians, and the Red Guards, have had to return home in order to make room for German troops against whom the population is already complaining.

Another curious thing has happened. Mr. Trotsky has published a treaty concluded between Germany and Russia in 1906, by which the former, as far as she was concerned, released Russia from her undertaking of 1856 to abstain from fortifying the Åland Islands. Now, why did Mr. Trotsky wait so long before publishing the treaty? It is surmised that it was because he was anxious not to offend Germany at the time of the first Brest-Litovsk conference.

The recent German successes in Russia are taking effect in many ways. The German press has taken to bullying Norway for her unneutral attitude in serving America and her allies with her shipping. Sweden, which has, so far, enjoyed the patronage of Germany, is also being threatened on account of the agreement recently concluded with Great Britain to place some tonnage at the disposal of the Entente in return for supplies. Nor does Denmark escape. In her case the excuse is provided by the stranding of the German raider on the Danish coast, when the crew was interned and the cargo seized.

Everything will now depend on the loyalty of the Scandinavian kingdoms to each other. It can hardly be expected that Germany will desist from her time-honored policy of trying to play one against the other, but in this she is not likely to succeed.

CLOSING ARGUMENT IN
HINDU TRIAL OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The entire day, Wednesday, was occupied by Mrs. Annette Adams, assistant United States Attorney, opening the closing argument for the Government in the German-Hindu conspiracy trial, which is now coming to a close here.

Sketching the history of the alleged conspiracy to set on foot a military expedition against the British possessions in India, Mrs. Adams mentioned the activity in recruiting Hindus on the Pacific Coast following the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, the sailing of 62 Hindus for India in that month and of 354 during the remainder of the year, and finally the connection of the German Government in the alleged plots. Especially the purchase of a cargo of arms through Capt. Hans Tauscher of New York and the shipping of them to San Diego, where they were placed aboard the schooner Larsen, were reviewed.

The purchase and fitting out of the steamer Mavorick, which the Government alleges was to take the cargo of arms, and subsequent movements of the Mavorick, in which several German Government officials were, it is alleged, implicated, were then set forth. Mrs. Adams will continue her argument today.

GERMAN SCHOOLS IN
HAWAII DENOUNCED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—George R. Carter, president of the Hawaiian Vigilance Corps of the American Defense Society, read to that body recently a statement vigorously denouncing the existence of German schools in this Territory. He said in part:

"We are at war with Germany to the bitter end, and yet we are told that the 'Herr Pastor' of the German church (in Honolulu) has the effrontery to continue a German school two days a week here, and that Mrs. Hans Isenberg is doing the same thing in Lihue, Kauai. What does this man think of us? What would happen to an American pastor in Germany that so ignored the changing conditions due to the war?"

Attempts to close the German school at Lihue are being made by the department of public instruction. Frau Maria Heuer, dismissed recently from the College of Hawaii for alleged pro-German tendencies, is a teacher there. Complaints have been made to the department that she refused to conduct or take part in the school's flag ceremony, and that on patriotic occasions she remained seated while others were standing.

JURORS DISMISSED
FOR FREEING WOMAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Eight federal trial jurors were dismissed from the panel by Judge H. W. Vaughan for voting to acquit a woman charged with selling liquor to soldiers. Judge Vaughan declared that the testimony adduced during the trial warranted a verdict of guilty.

MELTING DOLLARS INTO BULLION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After an all-day meeting yesterday, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee decided to report favorably the silver bill introduced by Senator Pittman of Nevada, after amending it so as to provide for the withdrawal from the federal treasury and melting into bullion \$250,000,000 in silver dollars, instead of \$250,000,000, as originally proposed. This bullion is to be used in meeting foreign trade balances.

PARTY ARGUMENTS
IN QUEENSLAND

T. J. Ryan, the Premier, Is
Spokesman for Labor Party in
Power—Nationalist Speaker
Asks Elective Upper House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau
BRISBANE, Q.—The Queensland elections have been fought thoroughly by both sides. The issue of Labor (in power) as against Liberalism (in opposition) has been complicated by the sectarian question and by the attitude of the Ryan Government toward conscription.

Unquestionably the seizure of state Hansards by Mr. W. M. Hughes the Prime Minister, and the Warwick incident which resulted in the establishment of a federal police force, have greatly strengthened the labor government's chances of regaining power. The Liberal Party, or Nationalists, were deprived of the services of Mr. James Tolinie, their leader, on the eve of the election campaign, and Mr. E. H. Macartney had to take charge at short notice.

Mr. T. J. Ryan, the Premier, speaking at Townsville, declared that conscription was a species of slavery and must never be allowed to take root in free Australia. His Government had done its utmost to encourage the voluntary system, not only by advocacy on the public platform but also by protecting dependents of absent soldiers from exploitation, and by making suitable provision for those soldiers on their return to their own country.

Dealing with the question of repatriation the Premier said that Queensland had passed three special measures, the first of their kind in Australia, dealing with repatriation; today those were the most liberal enactments of their kind on any statute book in the Commonwealth.

The Discharged Soldier's Act had made it possible to reserve already 3,684,432 acres capable of settling 16,000 soldiers and in addition 45,641 acres have been set aside to reestablish farmers' sons and other rural volunteers. Three years' exemption from rent and survey fees and then easy repayments, with a special advance of £500 repayable in 40 years, with a further £700 on the terms allowed to new settlers, were among concessions to returned men. Prospective settlers were trained and paid £2 10s a week while being instructed in orchard work, pineapple growing, poultry raising and beekeeping were special industries. Blocks had been fenced and houses erected. Following the dispatch of a commission to Honolulu and California a fruit-canning factory was to be established to secure the growers a fair return for their labor; this factory would cost £40,000.

Another phase of the repatriation activities in Queensland was the erection of homes for soldiers, and free technical education of returned soldiers.

Dealing with the development of the state, Mr. Ryan said that the Government intended to continue resuming land for the purpose of closer settlement coupled with a railway construction policy. The Land Act had been amended to provide for the adoption of the leasehold system with regard to future alienation of Crown land. For 1917 9,000,000 acres had been made available. A state produce agency had been established and its branches would be extended to the other states and overseas, thus eliminating the middleman and giving the producer the advantage of the world's markets. Cold storage accommodation would be erected on land purchased on the Brisbane River. It was the policy of the Government to establish a state line of steamers and to embark on a policy of shipbuilding at the earliest possible date.

Following the Labor policy of insuring the same educational facilities for every child in the community, the number of free scholarships had been increased greatly, and it was now possible for a child to go from primary school to university at a minimum of expense to the parent.

Cane prices boards had been introduced to fix the price of cane, and steps would be taken to remedy weaknesses which had arisen. Advances by the state bank to settlers and for workers' dwellings had been raised. In respect of the Civil Service, the Premier said that superannuation funds would be established on a sound actuarial basis, the whole of the service would be reclassified and standardized in value, making possible a more equitable system of promotions and increases.

In conclusion, Mr. Ryan claimed that Queensland was in a better financial position than any of her neighbors as the result of sound financial administration.

Mr. E. H. Macartney, leader of the Nationalist Party, opened his campaign at Toowoomba, and vigorously attacked the financial methods of the Government. When the Ryan Government took office, he said, it inherited a surplus of revenue in sight of more than £240,000, and had a balance of loan funds in hand of more than £2,000,000. Since its term of office the Government had been faced by a succession of deficits that had injured the credit of the State, and its loan funds had been exhausted—in spite of heavy taxation and greatly increased freights and fares. The strong in-

WE CARRY
Kayser Gloves
Albert Steiger Company
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

crease in the number of state employees was called a step toward the establishment of one of those bureaucratic governments which were a menace to liberty wherever found. As a result of the substitution of a so-called perpetual leasehold in place of freehold and of the imposition of harmful restrictions, land settlement had been reduced from 2845 selections, showing an annual return of £46,280, in 1914, to 1111, producing £24,857, in 1917, a drop of three-fifths in the number of selectors.

Mr. Macartney said that the Government showed a feeling of hostility toward the Supreme Court and toward the Legislative Council, and only the great majority against them on the special referendum on the question of abolishing the Legislative Council had prevented the destruction of the Upper House. He asserted that the Government had behind it the I. W. W., the advocates of "direct action." Under the caucus rule the constitutional government of the State had practically been suspended, a majority of the Labor Caucus dictating measures and acts of administration.

Dealing with the policy of the National Party, Mr. Macartney said that it aimed at local cooperation with the Commonwealth Government in doing everything possible to secure complete victory for Britain and her allies. An elective Upper House, in place of the present nominee one, and a referendum on the question of reducing the number of members in the Legislative Assembly were two main planks in the National program.

A non-political, non-party commission for the consideration and recommendation of railways and other public works was a feature favored. The construction of main roads and of roads as feeders for the railways would be kept in view, and mining would be encouraged and investors given confidence.

ARGUMENTS SET
IN SOCIALIST CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Argument will be heard on April 27 on the sufficiency of the indictment of Socialist Party leaders returned here some time ago. This will open up the issues between the Government and the Socialist Party as now conducted. Demurrers have been filed in behalf of all five defendants, and a plea of former jeopardy in behalf of Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the party.

Germer was tried in Grand Rapids, Mich., and freed, and the Socialists claim the indictment there was based on the same grounds as the charge here.

The hearing was to have taken place last Saturday, but because of the absence of Seymour Steidman, attorney for the defendants and one of the Socialist national executive committee, who was defending Socialists in Minnesota, an extension of two weeks was granted.

SENATOR WEEKS IS
AGAIN A CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—John W. Weeks, United States Senator from Massachusetts, has formally announced his candidacy for renomination at the State primaries next September. Since Senator Weeks' election by the State Legislature in 1913, the federal law has been altered to provide for the popular election of United States senators, so that Mr. Weeks will have to go before the electorate next fall. Governor Samuel W. McCall is the only Republican seriously mentioned as opposing Senator Weeks, who won the contest in 1913 over Mr. McCall.

DRIVE HELPS RECRUITING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The German drive in Flanders and Picardy has greatly stimulated the recruiting of British subjects in the United States. Last week 1135 recruits were sent to Canada.

BAKERS DISOBEY ORDER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Seventeen bakers were on Tuesday found guilty by the Federal Food Board of violating the order to use 20 per cent of substitutes for wheat flour in the making of their products. The board ordered the bakeries closed for three days.



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I. W. W. ARE FOES OF
AMERICANIZATION

Special Effort Made by Its
Members to Influence the
Immigrant—Persistent in Pro-
mulgating Their Doctrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Industrial Workers of the World have a directly contrary influence to that of Americanization, and they exert it, and exert it strongly, this bureau is informed on good authority. The I. W. W. members, in a word, make especial efforts to get hold of the immigrant and convert him to their doctrines. Once the newcomer is filled with I. W. W. isms it is difficult or well-nigh impossible to make a loyal American of him.

That this sort of thing has come about is held to be self-evident from the number of foreign-language I. W. W. papers printed in this country and the faces to be seen among the 112 defendants at the I. W. W. trial here.

The I. W. W. hall, of course, offers something of a clubhouse and the organization a society to belong to. Members there talk the immigrant's tongue, and papers are there printed in his own language. It is small wonder that many foreigners whom the I. W. W. reach out to get—nobody else reaching out for them at the same time—become poor subjects for Americanization, when this means understanding and love of America.

Haven for Criminals

I. W. W. Organization Offers Pro-
tection to Petty Offenders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Petty criminals form a significant element of the Industrial Workers of the World in the West, this bureau has on substantial government authority.

The advantage small criminals find in the I. W. W. organization, it is said, is protection. The I. W. W. makes much of its motto, "One for all and all for one." When the petty criminal is arrested he may find that he has as much support as the I. W. W. can give him.

This, the Western Bureau is informed, has consisted of intimidation. Sometimes, it is said, a big bunch of the "wobblies," as the I. W. Ws are called in the West, has flocked into town where one of their number was held, and by their actions have tried to make it plain that it would be a good thing for the town to release the man. At other times a number of them would do something to get arrested and then make it so disagreeable in the small jail that the whole crowd would be released.

I. W. W. members put into jail in the course of regular labor difficulties would, of course, be thrown, at times, in contact with the small law-breakers. This is held to account for petty criminals getting acquainted with the organization and later seeking its protection.

Jurors Being Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The close of the second day of the resumed Industrial Workers of the World case saw the Government practically accepting 11 out of the 12 men in the box. When court adjourned on Tuesday afternoon there was pending a challenge by the

Government on a prospective juror who was born in Prussia and who, the Government felt, displayed little knowledge of republican institutions, not sufficient to qualify him under Illinois statutes requiring a juror to be well informed.

The I. W. W. will have its chance today to examine the jurors that are acceptable to the Government.

Two prospective jurors were excused on Tuesday. The first was the man the defense late on Monday sought to have remain in the box, while the Government objected as vigorously on the ground that he was incompetent to sit in this trial.

Garment Strike Ended

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A garment workers' strike affecting 3000 employees at four factories, which began March 16, has been ended by agreement, and the strikers will return to work without prejudice. The grievances of the employees will be submitted to the War Labor Board.

Gauge Company Employees Interned

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Frederick Schubert and Fritz Bierer, formerly employees of the United States Gauge Company, at Sellersville, Pa., charged with tampering with gauges intended for the Government, have been interned. This action was taken by the Government after a hearing yesterday. C. G. Schmid, a naval inspector, testified that 13 of 57 500-pound gauges were 21 per cent defective under a one-hour test.

REMOVAL OF FLAG
CHARGED TO RECTOR

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—The Department of Justice has been asked by a local draft board to investigate conditions at the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, whose rector, the Rev. Leigh R. Urban, recently, it is said, caused the removal of an American flag, despite protests by members of his congregation. Mr. Urban is now in Morristown, Pa., and his wife said she did not know when he would return. "He has conscientious scruples against war," she stated.

AUSTRIAN TRAILED
AND ARRESTED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Federal officials are trying to decipher supposed code messages and letters found in the possession of Stefan Schwartz, an Austrian, of Oakland, Cal., arrested upon his arrival in Pittsburgh on Tuesday, after he had been trailed by government agents for several weeks throughout west Pennsylvania mining districts. Schwartz is said to have admitted he was a senior lieutenant in the Austrian Army prior to his coming to the United States 10 years ago. Letters found in his possession are said to relate to shipment of carrier pigeons to Atlantic ports.

SCHOOL GIRLS IN UNIFORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
ONTARIO, Cal.—Girl seniors at Chaffey Union High School are doing their share toward war economy by donning thrift uniforms which they have pledged themselves to wear to school for the remainder of the year, devoting the money usually spent for new gowns to war work. The uniform consists of a white middie blouse with the class numerals in orange on the sleeve, and skirt in black, carrying out the high school colors of orange and black. The entire outfit costs \$3.50 and will be worn for graduation as well as for the daily school attendance. The Chaffey boys will wear their military uniforms to the commencement.

STAMPING OUT OF
PROPAGANDA URGED

Milwaukee Lawyer Tells Senate
Military Committee German
Activities Are Widespread
Throughout the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The necessity for hastening the passage of the measure sponsored by G. C. Chamberlain, Senator from Oregon, which would make violators of the Espionage Act subject to trial under court martial, was urged today before the Senate Military Committee by W. P. Bloodgood, a lawyer of Milwaukee, Wis., as a means of giving the Government power to stamp out German propaganda, because of the wide-spread extent to which that propaganda had permeated into the activities of this country. It had even extended, Mr. Bloodgood declared, into the army cantonments.

Mr. Bloodgood charged that as a part of German propaganda in the Seattle district, union cards have been purchased for unskilled workmen who have been placed in shipyards, where they are paid the same wages as the skilled workmen. This, he said, slows down production.

Representatives of the Department of Justice, Mr. Bloodgood declared, told him that German propaganda could not be dealt with by the department or in the civil courts. As an example, he charged that Victor L. Berger, since he was indicted for disloyal utterances in Chicago and released on bail, had multiplied his utterances in bitterness. In view of the fact that 25 per cent of Wisconsin's people endorsed the Berger platform in the recent election, Mr. Bloodgood said he did not believe it possible to find a jury in Wisconsin that would convict Berger.

"If something is not done, what do you think is going to happen?" asked Senator Chamberlain, referring to the spread of German propaganda.

"I think we are liable to go back to the primitive man, Senator," Mr. Bloodgood replied, adding that when the casualty lists begin to increase, "something most unfortunate" might happen.

Mr. Bloodgood criticized Mr. Berger as "typically pro-German." The J. W. W., he declared, "were the simplest part of the whole question," and upon them undue blame had been placed, he said.

Extreme Penalty Urged

Measure Would Make Espionage Act
Violators Subject to Court-Martial
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Calling attention of Congress to the fact that the Imperial German Government is conducting war against the United States, not only on the battle field, but through spies and propagandists who interfere in every conceivable way with preparations at home, George E. Chamberlain, Senator from Oregon and chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, has introduced a bill which renders spies amenable to the military authorities, and subjects them to trial in the first instance by general court-martial of the army or the navy, and, at the discretion of the tribunal, proposes that the extreme penalty be awarded.

WHEAT PROSPECTS GOOD
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With the exception of portions of western Kansas, prospects are bright for a large wheat yield in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

What to look for in
buying silk gloves

When you buy silk gloves you want to feel sure that the gloves will fit and wear well—wash satisfactorily so as to keep their shape. You can buy silk gloves with this confidence: For forty years, Kayser Silk Gloves have been leaders—more worn than all other silk gloves combined. And today they are better than ever in all the points that make a silk glove serviceable and worth having.

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CAMP DEVENS MEN IN MANY PARADES

Various Companies of Seventy-Sixth Division Planning to Take Part in Patriotic Events in Several Cities April 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Various companies of the seventy-sixth division are planning to take part in patriotic parades on Friday, April 19, and during the last few days several requests have been received for detachments to visit a number of Massachusetts cities where celebrations are to take place. These will include Boston, Haverhill, Fall River, Fitchburg and Waterbury, Conn. Plans are completed for the visit of "Boston's Own" regiment to Boston, and about 1200 men will entrain for that city, a special train probably being put at their disposal. It was planned to have the regiment remain in the city over night, but this will not be possible as army regulations do not permit more than 24 hours' absence from a post unless an organization is on duty. In this parade the men will march over the entire route with fixed bayonets. The three hundred and second infantry regiment will be allowed to visit Fall River, where a big celebration is to be held, and a detachment of men from the depot brigade will go to Fitchburg. B company of the three hundred and second machine-gun battalion will parade in Lawrence, led by First Lieut. Ross T. Whistler. The ammunition train will participate in a celebration in Greenfield, and A company of the three hundred and second machine-gun battalion will visit Haverhill, led by First Lieut. Robert S.B. Boyd.

Private Albert O. Derocches of New Bedford, Mass., who was a machinist before being assigned here, has been awarded a silver cup for making the highest score in the three hundred first engineer regiment on the rifle range. He is a member of A Company, which is commanded by Capt. Edgar P. Trott, and never had any firing experience before he enlisted. Maj. Robert L. Whipple of Worcester, of the same regiment, has been made assistant director of the division school of engineers and coordination under Col. Edward Croft. First Lieut. William A. Tower of the officers training school staff, has also been added to the staff of the division school. Another recent appointment is that of Maj. Thurston R. Dexter, who has been made director of the field hospital section of the sanitary train.

Men in the officers' training camp participated in a long hike on Tuesday, marching toward Fitchburg, a distance of 15 miles in all. All four companies were included in the event, and each man carried his pack weighing 50 pounds. Thursday and Friday will be devoted to the work of the bayonet assault course, and on Saturday morning Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, will address the men in the Liberty Theater. Today is to be given over to outpost problems. It has been announced that the fourth training camp scheduled to open on May 1 may be postponed to a later date in order to give opportunity to make a better selection from the many thousands of new men who are soon to arrive in camp.

On Tuesday, led by Maj. George B. Stebbins and Capt. Ridgeway P. Smith, E and F companies, comprising the second battalion of the three hundred and first regiment, engaged in all-day maneuvers at Groton. Forage and command duties engaged the attention of the men and some good practice was gained.

At Y. M. C. A. but No. 25 all of the white secretaries have been transferred, and Negroes have been put in their places. In the future this building will be devoted entirely to the uses of Negro soldiers.

Within a few days drills with the new 47 howitzers which were received some little time ago will be commenced. They will be carried out to the ranges and instruction will be an important part of each day's program.

Boston & Maine Y. M. C. A.
BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut. Harry G. Milson, of the first Canadian division of the British Army, spoke on Tuesday evening, at a social and patriotic dinner of the Boston & Maine Railroad department of the Boston Y. M. C. A., at the headquarters on Huntington Avenue. He advocated every man doing his bit in winning the war, and said now is the time to work as never before. Other speakers were Dr. John P. Munn, chairman of the International Committee, R. H. Y. M. C. A. of New York City; John F. Moore, senior secretary of the railroad associations of New York, and Arthur S. Johnson, president of the Boston Y. M. C. A. John F. Turner was toastmaster.

During the evening a service flag bearing 126 stars was unfurled.

Recruiting Is Brisk
BOSTON, Mass.—Recruiting for all branches of the service was brisk on Tuesday, the navy leading with 32 men signing up in the regular navy or the naval reserve. At the marine corps recruiting office six men were taken into the service and two apprentices, and they will be sent to Paris Island, S. C., for training. Twenty-three recruits were accepted by the army recruiting board to be distributed in the coast artillery, field artillery, engineers, ordnance corps, and the quartermaster corps.

At the United States merchant marine recruiting office in the Custom House 23 men signed up for the service. The tank corps of the national army has opened a recruiting office at 3 Tremont Row and is ready to receive recruits between the ages of 18 and 45 years, whether registrants under the selective service law or not.

Department Change Denied
BOSTON, Mass.—Rumors to the effect that the northeastern army headquarters in Boston are to be abolished are denied by Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department, who states that the War Department is contemplating no such step. Information was asked of Washington authorities, concerning the rumor, who replied by telegraph that absolutely nothing of such a nature has been conceived. Reports which have been more or less in circulation were to the effect that the northeastern department was to be consolidated with the eastern army division with headquarters in New York City.

British-Canadian Mission
Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—Capt. T. A. Waterson, who returned from overseas service in the base hospitals in France and England on March 20, arrived in this city today, relieving Capt. Thomas Morrison at the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission. The latter has been called to Toronto, Canada, and will leave within a few days. Up to noon today, 20 men had been examined at the mission and many were in waiting.

PROHIBITION URGED BY BISHOP LAWRENCE

BOSTON, Mass.—The work of the church first, last and always is to throw its whole strength into winning the war. This was the keynote of the twenty-fifth convention address delivered by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, at Trinity Church today.

"Abstinence from alcoholic drinks is as necessary for us as for the soldier," said Bishop Lawrence. "More than this, as the law prohibits the sale of liquor to the soldier, why should it not prohibit the sale of liquor to the citizen? I am not advising as to the best method of prohibition. I am only insisting that if the prohibition of drink is laid upon the soldier for efficiency, it must also be laid upon us all, else we are slackers."

RAILROAD WAGES BOARD ENDS ITS WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The railroad wage commission has completed its recommendations for increases for railroad employees and a report will be submitted to Director-General McAdoo upon his return from a Liberty Loan speaking tour in the West. It is said that employees now receiving small pay will be given the largest advances.

It is understood the recommendations call for a sliding scale of increases and that all employees, regardless of union or non-union affiliations, have been treated alike. The revision is the most extensive ever undertaken, affecting approximately 2,000,000 persons.

HOTELS AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The effect of prohibition on the hotel business was revealed today when a large delegation of hotel owners waited upon the Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba. They contended that since the revenue derived from the sale of liquor had been denied them, every hotel in this city is losing money in large sums. They brought with them documentary proof of their losses. One of their number, who owns a hostelry in the business district, asserted that he had invested over \$500,000 in his business, and he would now gladly take \$100,000 for his total investment. The delegation asked the Government to grant them the exclusive franchise to serve meals, which monopoly would mean the closing of scores of restaurants.

MIAMI TO MAKE WHITE SIRUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

MIAMI, Fla.—A sugar refinery to be erected here for the consumption of sugar cane grown in the reclaimed Everglades will contain facilities for the manufacture of a white sirup proposed to take the place of sugar as a sweetening agent. The sirup is made by a drying process in which sugar cane is shredded and hung in towers to dry. The sugar granulates on the shredded cane, after which it is dipped in a solution that removes it and runs it off into a thick sirup, which is afterward refined.

LUTHERAN CHURCH AND GERMAN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church founded here 70 years ago, and said to be the oldest church of that denomination in the United States, voted last night to discontinue the use of the German language. The Holy Cross Lutheran School also decided to discontinue the use of German, making the twenty-second and last Lutheran school in the city to take this action.

"PORKLESS" BILL PASSED

Service of the United Press Association. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today passed a "porkless" rivers and harbors appropriation bill, carrying \$20,000,000. It contains no projects except those specifically recommended by the War Department or those considered necessary to the war. Only two new projects are carried in the bill.

ALLIED LINES ARE CALLED SECURE

Grafton D. Cushing Says French Premier Told Him if Men Enough Were Sent Over, War Could Be Won in 15 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—"M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, told me that if we sent them men enough they could win the war in 15 months," said Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Cushing was one of 10 delegates to visit the French war zone for the purpose of securing information to use in the United States in promoting the interests of the Liberty bond issues.

"All the soldiers I saw—and I met a vast number—told me the allied lines would hold. They all admitted that the lines would be bent, and territory would be lost, but felt that they could prevent the Germans from getting through. I saw no one who believed that a military termination of the Allies was possible until the Americans could come in force and get into active service. They can do no more than hold the lines till we are ready. It is generally believed that sooner or later the German submarines will be mastered, when the normal conditions of the seas will be restored, and the war will be brought to an end. I am told that General Foch is the most brilliant strategist they have, and it is possible he may have some move up his sleeve which, when the time comes, will terminate the present offensive. The loss or gain of territory, unless it has strategic value, is negligible. The one great aim of the Allies is to kill as many Germans as possible."

"Among the most serious situations that I observed when abroad was the shipping," said Mr. Cushing. "The world had been given little of the actual losses, and the building program of both this country and Great Britain had fallen down."

He declared that Sir Eric Campbell Geddes' speech in the British Parliament showed how serious was the situation when he gave the much-needed publicity. "I understand, since returning home, that our own shipping situation is improved."

"The bombardment of Paris by the long distance German gun was not serious. The gun drops a small shell, which does not do much damage unless making a straight hit. After the first day the Parisians went about their business as usual, and on the first Sunday the pleasure parks were filled, the children playing in the sand and generally enjoying themselves. Mr. Cushing concluded with the statement that "the result of newspaper publicity regarding aeroplane preparation was to immensely stimulate the German production of airplanes so that the allied superiority has been reduced."

Purchase of Bonds Urged

BOSTON, Mass.—The immediate purchase of Liberty bonds was urged by Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, who spoke before the members of the first motor corps and friends in the People's Forum on Tuesday evening. He said that a new era of reconstruction was coming, and one of progress, and that if Germany should win the war, instead of living a peaceful existence, every man in the United States will be obliged to perform compulsory military service.

"Today the Germans are the winners," said Mr. Cushing. "It is possible that they may make peace overtures. They may even agree to give up northern France, Belgium, and Alsace-Lorraine, and perhaps agree to pay the cost of repairing some of the damage done." Concluding, he said, "The best use which you can put your money is to lend it to the United States."

PRODUCTION OF PRINT PAPER DECLINES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The production of print paper declined in the four weeks ending March 31, it is shown in statistics made public today by the Federal Trade Commission. Shipments continued to exceed production and mill stocks showed a decrease of more than 7000 tons.

From Jan. 1 to March 31 the total print paper output was 291,746 tons, of which 266,070 tons was standard news. The production for the corresponding period of 1917 was 327,037 and 301,707 tons, respectively. Loss of production in March was attributed largely to lack of fuel and to the fact that power at Niagara Falls was diverted for war purposes. One mill in Maine was unable to obtain fuel oil.

There was a considerable increase during March in jobbers' stocks, both of rolls and sheet.

OPPOSITION APPEARS TO PROPOSED DOG LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—Strong opposition to proposed amendment of the Massachusetts dog laws, in the interest of sheep raising, was voiced at a hearing today before the Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature. Supporters of the bill, drafted by the special commission which sat last summer, stated it was aimed at roving dogs which bother and damage the flocks on New England hills. Wendell P. Thore led the opposition, declaring it would prevent people

owning pets. S. W. Dalton, a Spencer farmer and sheep raiser, while admitting that his flocks had been ravaged, saw no advantage in the proposed law. Charles L. Burrill, state treasurer, opposed on the ground that the bill would not bring in sufficient revenue to meet its cost to the State.

The law would make dogs subject to a property tax and it was declared the assessors would experience serious difficulty with dog fanciers in attempting to reach a tax valuation. Provisions concentrating power with the State Board of Agriculture, rather than with the county commissioners, were objected to.

Arthur E. Seagrave, an assistant Attorney-General and a member of the special commission, declared that the license fees proposed would increase the receipts from this source under present law. He claimed it would save a large part of the \$20,000 now paid by the communities of the State for damages.

Secretary Wilfrid Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture favored the bill, saying that it costs \$3,000,000 to keep the 82,000 licensed dogs in Massachusetts.

MAJ. K. D. MARLATT GUEST AT LUNCHEON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of Canadian societies in this city joined with the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at a luncheon this afternoon in honor of Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt, in charge of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, and formerly identified with the leather and tannery business in the United States and Canada. Harry I. Thayer, president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, and William H. L. Odell of the Boston club, welcomed Major Marlatt here and expressed appreciation of the way in which Canada has joined the forces of democracy. Frank W. Whitteer represented the State Board of Trade. Charles H. McIntyre and John E. Masters were delegates from the American-British Federation.

In replying, Major Marlatt dwelt at length on the tasks which immediately confront the United States and urged all to bear in mind that the fluctuations of the battle lines in France do not mean as much as the casualty lists, as the side which has the least casualties will probably win.

NEW EVIDENCE AT THE MASSES TRIAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Testimony that C. Merrill Rogers, former business manager of the Socialist Magazine, The Masses, said in July of last year that he "would wish for nothing better than that the complete military and naval progress of the United States should go to smash," was introduced today in the trial of Max Eastman, editor of the publication, Rogers and three associates for conspiring to induce non-compliance with the Draft Law through articles printed in the periodical. The conversation was incidental to a business transaction.

Miss Dorothy Day testified that while employed as an assistant to Dell, one of the defendants, she overheard a conversation between Dell, Rogers and Eastman, from which she gained the impression that all three favored compliance with the draft law "up to the point of shouldering a gun."

SONS OF VETERANS ELECT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Henri E. Gobeille of A. E. Burnside Camp No. 5, was elected division commander of the Rhode Island Division, Sons of Veterans, at the thirtieth annual encampment, Tuesday, at the old arsenal on Benefit Street.

Other officers elected were: Senior vice-commander, Charles W. Senior of Zenas R. Bliss Camp, No. 12; Junior vice-commander, Clarence E. Mathewson of A. K. Tilton Camp, No. 9; division council, Claude J. Perry of A. K. Tilton Camp, No. 9, Louis H. Knox of A. E. Burnside Camp, No. 5, and Charles P. Hall of S. B. Hiscoc Camp, No. 14.

BANK MEN TO HEAR PROF. TAFT

BOSTON, Mass.—Prof. William Howard Taft will speak on "The Great War" at a meeting under the auspices of the Boston Bank Officers Association in Symphony Hall tonight.

VIRGIN ISLANDERS PLEDGE LOYALTY

Patriotic Celebration Marks Anniversary of Entrance Into War—Support of Liberty Loan Is Urged by Speaker

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, U.S.A.—The Virgin Islanders celebrated the first anniversary of our entry into the war. The day was set apart as a public holiday. A parade, composed of the municipal police, grand marshal and staff, naval band, United States Marines, marine float, hospital corps, Boy Scouts, allied colors, fire brigade, school children, municipal band and civic organizations, started from the city market, thence to the parade grounds, passing the band stand where the parade was reviewed by Governor Oliver, accompanied by his staff and the members of the Colonial Council.

In the parade grounds, after a selection by the naval band, prayer was offered. There were songs, selections by the brass band and an address by Dr. V. Christensen, the chairman of the Colonial Council, who said in part: "Throughout the annals of all ages, filled with aggression, oppression and bloodshed, runs the redeeming feature of the never-ceasing struggle for liberty and independence. Many of the most painful and yet so beautiful pages are filled with the records of an indomitable yearning for freedom. Greek poets have celebrated it in song and Roman philosophers have worshiped it in prose. Millions have gladly laid down their lives on its altar."

"The American people, originating in that spirit, is in the enviable position that at a comparatively early stage of its existence it became conscious of its desire and faculty for liberty and independence, fought for them and formed the nation. Once again in its lifetime, in a national crisis, did it lift the sword in a huge battle, one of the most prominent issues of which was the vindication of the ideals of liberty, and now, finally, in this world crisis, it has arrayed itself in defense of liberty and independence, so that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

"It seems to me to be only a few months ago that on this very spot we witnessed the first celebration in this island of Independence Day. Ere long the day will be here again, to be again celebrated. It would, however, be erroneous to think that our celebrations are only the pious remembrance of a historical event. Liberty and independence are not flowers to be taken out and looked at once a year for old time's sake. Liberty and independence are real, live growths, to be nurtured and cherished, developed and protected. They must constantly live and expand among us and continue to bud, blossom and bear fruit, and unless we be willing to make sacrifices for their sake, our celebrations would have neither aim nor sincerity. For what would it benefit our nation today to have gained liberty and independence, if it did not realize their value to the extent of being ready to do the very utmost to defend and retain them?"

"Happily, we need not fear. The cause of freedom is coupled to the hearts of our people with bands of steel. Pervor and self-denial have never been wanting. Its great American standard-bearers, men like George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, are towering pillars on the road of time. And in this hour, where liberty and independence shall bear fruit anew, or perish, another truly majestic leader has stepped forward in our country with a dignity and power before which the world bows in admiration and gratitude."

"On this, the anniversary of our entry into the war, the appeal for a third Liberty Loan goes forth wherever the American flag floats. Not gift, not sacrifice, but an investment, and at interest. It is a modest appeal indeed in the face of the issues involved: liberty and independence, blessings for which man has ever been willing to make the extreme sacrifice, and for which the Americans are at this moment called upon to lay down their lives. This appeal has also a message to us in this little island. True enough, we are but few,

and fewer still have anything to spare, and our combined efforts will be but a feather's weight in the scales of the great contest. But let that not be an excuse for any man to hold back."

CLOSER COOPERATION CAMPAIGN IS URGED

BALTIMORE, Md.—Speaking at a conference of the Southern Commercial Congress here, E. V. Wilcox, chief of farm management of the federal Department of Agriculture, said that a campaign for closer cooperation between town and country was being pushed on a nation-wide scale and was everywhere yielding "astonishingly satisfactory results."

In the State of Kansas, he said, 50,000 residents with previous farm experience have agreed to work from two to 15 days each in the harvest fields during the coming summer, if their services should be needed. Similar results have been obtained in other states, he added.

PROPOSED EXPRESS CONSOLIDATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Heads of express companies discussed today with the Railroad Administration a proposal for consolidating the express companies into one corporation which would be authorized by Director-General McAdoo to conduct all the express business in the country. The corporation would have capital stock of about \$40,000,000 divided among the companies in proportion to the physical valuation of their property.

RAILWAY INQUIRY PROPOSED

NEWTON, Mass.—Proposals for fare increases on the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway have led to a movement for an investigation of the road by an expert, and Mayor Childs has been authorized by the Board of Aldermen to summon delegates in the district served to discuss the situation. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, favors an inquiry. Albert M. Lyon, who was named a director of the road by the Newton Board of Trade, believes an investigation would be duplication of effort, as he has access to the company's books.

COTTON PORT DESIGNATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Wilmington, N. C., has been designated by the National Director-General of Railways as the port through which 18,000 bales of cotton from the states of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana are to be shipped to New England mills.

WOOD CUTTING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Governor Bickett has issued a proclamation calling on the people of North Carolina to cut wood for use during the winter of 1918-1919. In the light of the experience of the State during the present winter, the Governor asserts, it would be unwise for the people of North Carolina to depend next winter on coal for fuel.

PUBLIC EDUCATION ASSOCIATION WORK

Plans of Organization in Buffalo, N. Y., Are Explained in Boston by the Acting Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—"To meet the present nation-wide educational crisis with a united citizenship. . . To cooperate with local and state educational authorities and to render such constructive services as circumstances permit, to the end that the highest possible standard of public education in the city of Buffalo may be secured and maintained," is the object of the Public Education Association of Buffalo, N. Y., whose work is attracting the attention of educational circles in a number of cities in the United States. The acting director, Frederick E. Shapleigh, was recently called in conference by educational groups in Boston with reference to the starting of a similar organization in this city.

The Public Education Association, says Mr. Shapleigh, represents organized public effort to inform taxpayers, parents and citizens about the progress, costs, results and needs of public education in Buffalo. It studies the local educational situation, secures facts regarding the schools of other cities, serves as a clearing house for educational information and seeks to promote efficiency in all branches of the school system.

"Schools exist for the children," continued Mr. Shapleigh. "The Public Education Association is an expression of the desire of the citizens of Buffalo to give every child an opportunity to secure in the public schools an adequate preparation for industry, profession and citizenship."

Called together by the association, a conference committee composed of representatives of various local organizations interested in the public schools has just prepared a program of cooperative activities among all groups, which is being submitted for approval, said Mr. Shapleigh. The object is to avoid duplication of effort and give opportunity for benefit by the exchange of ideas.

The program includes a series of conferences to discuss each of the leading educational problems and to take cooperative action on whatever the conferences may bring out as desirable. To each conference, devoted to a single problem, such as, for example, vocational training, a representative from each organization interested in that particular subject should be invited and at each conference ways and means of cooperative action in dealing with the great problem in hand should be discussed.

Each organization is expected to carry on its own plans undisturbed, but would cooperate in so far as it desired to endorse the common program. The conferences are to be called by the Public Education Association.

Fenton M. Parke is president of the association and William P. Haines is treasurer. Open to any person interested in public education, the membership includes many of the most prominent men and women of Buffalo.

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LIGHTING CONTRACT PLAN IS CRITICIZED

Proposal of Boston City Council to Make New Agreement With Lighters Cared For Is Declared to Be Unwise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—While the members of the Boston City Council are working four nights a week on the budget of appropriations for this year, in an endeavor to make further reductions, it is declared that their proposition to break the present lighting contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and make a new one in which some \$40,000 is proposed to be added to pay the striking lamp-lighters \$3 a day instead of \$2, is a thoroughly unwise proposition. It is said that as favorable a contract as that which the city now has with the Consolidated hardly will be secured, for the company has already raised its rates 10 cents per thousand cubic feet and it is safe to say the city would have to pay more.

It is declared that of the 104 original gas lamp lighters who were employed by the Webster Street Lighting Company of America to light the lamps for the Boston Consolidated company, the great majority of them are at work in other positions. Men who have studied the work of lamp-lighting declare that at the most the men work not over four or four and a half hours a day. The lighting at night is now done hours after the regular day's work is done and the extinguishing in the morning would be done before the day's work starts.

It has been insisted to the councilmen that nearly all of the lamp-lighters held other positions and when the winter days were at hand they would have members of their families to do the work for them or employ boys to do it. When the city should step in and go down into its pockets for \$40,000 at a time like this, when every cent is needed, many men who are familiar with the situation declare they cannot see.

And on Tuesday night when the council was considering the police department budget Councilmen Hagan, Attridge and Collins asked Commissioner O'Meara if he didn't think that \$500 a year each was too small a salary for the 100 reserve men. The commissioner emphatically declared that it was not, as the men were but apprentices. To grant a raise the councilmen would add \$200,000 a year to the cost of running the Police Department. It was brought out that the department had no trouble to secure men for the reserve force even at \$900 a year.

Thomas J. Dawson of the supply department, told the councilmen that his department purchases \$2,000,000 worth of supplies every year now, but certain department heads yet insist on purchasing for themselves. He estimated this outside purchasing to total about \$300,000. He promised to do what he can to enforce the ordinance which requires all city departments to get their necessities through the Department of Supplies.

A letter from John R. Murphy of the Finance Commission, was read, to the effect that the commission had not furnished the councilmen with its investigators' reports this year, because the council had not asked for them.

CHICAGO OPINION ON IRISH QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The large majority of representative Irish in this city approve the refusal of Representative Flood, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to consider requests for a public hearing on resolutions calling for action by Congress on the Irish question, says William P. J. Halley, treasurer of the Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago. The Irish Fellowship is an influential body which has come out strongly for support of the war by the Irish.

"Mr. Flood did exactly what was expected of him," said Mr. Halley, who incidentally is secretary-treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary Fund in this country. "Most Irishmen would like to see the question settled. But it is a domestic question between England and Ireland, and unless there should be some substantial contribution made to winning the war by getting it settled, I don't think it is our business. The small percentage of Irish here who are violent against the war have no sons in it. The priests, of course, have none. There are not so many priests against it. The men who have sons are for the war."

ILLINOIS OBSERVES HER CENTENNIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The Illinois centennial celebration opens in Illinois today, continuing over tomorrow. The centennial anniversary Illinois will celebrate is the anniversary of the congressional enabling act. The celebration will center in this city, state organizations and clubs being represented. Edmund James, president of the University of Illinois, will deliver the address of welcome this evening. Louis Aubert, French High Commissioner to the United States, will be here on Thursday. Frank Cole, Tacoma, Wash., representing the Washington Historical Society, will bring greetings from that State. The city is gayly decorated for the celebration.

"EGG POWDERS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Warning against "egg powders" which contained no egg was issued by Dr. A. McGill, chief analyst for the Department of Inland

Revenue, in a lecture before the Montreal Housewives League on "Preservatives in Food Utilization and Conservation." Some so-called egg powders, said Dr. McGill, were practically baking powders with a yellow dye. In the future egg powder would have to mean powdered egg, and if a product contained other ingredients they would have to be named on the label.

SIR WILLIAM IRVINE ON CONSCRIPTION

Member of Ministerial Party in Australia Argues for Government Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Dissatisfied with the recruiting and defense administration, and the financial position of the Nationalist Government, led by Mr. W. M. Hughes, eight members of the Ministerial Party have requested the Prime Minister to call Parliament together at once to discuss these questions thoroughly before he leaves Australia for the imperial conference. The request has not been granted by Mr. Hughes.

The requisition to the Prime Minister marks the formation of what may be called a Nationalist corner within the party. These critics are opposed to Mr. Hughes' leadership and desire a reconstruction of the Cabinet. At the same time they will not precipitate a general election, as this would quite possibly restore Labor to power.

Sir William Irvine stands out as perhaps the most picturesque figure of the 11 or 12 Nationalists who have come into the open against their present leader. Sir William has one object ever before him—the reinforcement of the men at the front, and, however bitterly he may have been opposed, the unchanging sincerity of his advocacy has been generally recognized. In a recent address on the question of the war, Sir William Irvine declared that Parliament should not have shirked its responsibility on the conscription question.

"For any government or parliament in time of crisis to throw the burden of deciding such a momentous question on a people, torn by conflicting emotions, and ignorant of many essential facts known to the Government and Parliament, was opposed to any principle of fair play, common-sense and justice. In no country in the world would such a referendum be carried."

His object, he explained, in having raised the banner of conscription a second time had not been to bring about a second referendum, but to cause the Government to introduce a bill and stand or fall by it. It might have been known, he said, that the second appeal would produce the same result as the first.

The Government staked its existence on the vote, and dissolved itself, but with the exactitude and rapidity of a military evolution has reformed itself on the field of battle without a casualty. Have the people decided that conscription is utterly bad? I think not. Many would do anything to avoid it, and many voted against it on political or personal grounds," he said.

Sir William Irvine said that if the present tension continued unabated during this year the war could not end without a campaign in 1919. "If that becomes apparent, within a few months the question of her duty will come before Australia again. But must not come in the form of a referendum. Parliament must then take the responsibility of doing what is necessary to save the nation in time of crisis. I have the utmost faith in the people of Australia, and believe they will yet take their place in line with the peoples who have pledged their all for right and liberty."

SOLDIERS PRAISED BY DANIEL A. POLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—United States soldiers in France are upholding the best traditions of the country and representing the pick of America's young manhood, according to Daniel A. Poling, associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, who has just returned from a tour of the American front in France. Dr. Poling went as the representative of the American Christian Endeavor societies, special agent of the Federal Council of Churches and chairman of the committee on temperance activities in the army and navy.

The bearing of the Americans in trench or on leave is admirable, says Dr. Poling, and the man in uniform over there is living a better life than he would have in civilian clothes over here. There is practically no "bluster," about them, he added, and they fraternize with the French and British splendidly. He denied that there is any truth in the reports of excessive drunkenness.

UNIFORM POLLING TIME IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—By the terms of a bill before the Massachusetts Senate, polling places throughout the State would be open uniformly, for elections, from 5:45 a. m. until 4 p. m., "and at no other time." A similar proposition was opposed when up before the Committee on Election Laws on the ground that many working people are unable to vote except at night.

The pending bill is a substitute for an adverse report from the Election Laws Committee on a bill filed by Representative Bliss of Malden, "majority whip," which would require the polls to be open uniformly from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m. Senator Cavanaugh of Everett moved to substitute the pending bill for the adverse report, and the bill went to the calendar for a second reading today.

PLEA FOR SUPREME EFFORTS IS MADE

United States Senator Frelinghuysen Urges Economy and Individual Unselfishness as Necessary to Bring Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Supreme effectiveness, supreme economy, and individual unselfishness—these are necessary on the part of the people of the United States to bring victory in the war, said Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator from New Jersey, in a Liberty Loan address at the Boston City Club on Tuesday evening.

In spite of the splendid achievements of the Allies in the past, he said, he could see no probable victory unless the full force of America's man-power is thrown into the conflict. This is not possible in the near future, he said, unless the United States will not even be a material factor in the line of battle till late in the present year; and not for many months will it have in the field an army of sufficient size to have a serious influence in determining the final result.

He continued: "Our methods in government as well as those characterizing our domestic economy have been so utterly defective and so completely lacking in all the essentials of thoroughness that I am convinced we shall fail unless a supreme effort is put forth by every individual American, man, woman and child, and by the Government as well."

"I plead, therefore, for a complete renunciation of self, for the largest possible measure of unity in action, for a mobilization of every atom of human will power, for such a consecration to service and sacrifice by soldier and civilian alike as this country has never seen before."

"For years we have been a sybaritic nation, following the line of least resistance, lolling in the lap of luxury, reclining on flowery beds of ease, resting in the shadow of a great rock—the rock of selfishness." Until lately, he said, the love of country was an empty thing; the lust for gold dominated the people. Many people are not yet awake.

"To them I say, 'Come out of the valleys of indolence and self-sufficiency to the mountain tops of service and sacrifice. Come out of the low, smooth places, the garden spots of ease, and ascend to the table-lands of duty, where the going is harder but the air is clearer, and there is no limit to the vision of the soul!'"

"Let us Americans search for our soul till we find it," France, he said, had found her soul, and England hers. The United States did not enter the war for sentimental reasons, he said—not because of the Lusitania, or Belgium, or Serbia, or the debt owed to France—not even to make the world safe for democracy. "Let us be fair, and just, and truthful," he said. "We entered this crucial conflict because after years of inexcusable blindness, the scales fell from our eyes and we found our very existence as a people menaced." For more than three years, he said, the people of the United States had sat idly by, watching the holocaust "as unmoved and unshamed as though we were spectators at a 'movie' show at a dime per head."

No true patriot, he said, should stand for weakness and inefficiency in executive management where the interests of the nation are imperiled. This is the motive, he added, that actuated the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in its inquiry into the conduct of the war. He said that in spite of delays and blunders, some great achievements have been accomplished, and he counseled optimism regarding the outcome.

AIDING THE PEOPLE OF THE HOLY LAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A commission of about 60 members, under the leadership of John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York, has been sent to Palestine. It was announced yesterday at Red Cross headquarters, to study the needs of the people of the Holy Land and assist in their relief.

The Red Cross has made comprehensive plans for the relief of the people of the Holy Land, who for centuries have suffered under Turkish rule and who recently were rescued through the British conquest of Jerusalem.

HIGHER PRICES DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The fishermen who ply their trade on Lake Winnipeg have sent an ultimatum to the Canada Food Control Board. They demand an increase of from 1 to 2 cents a pound for all fish. They claim that with the

advanced price of nets and other items of fishermen's equipment that they are losing money at the present fixed prices. They state that their only alternative if the Food Board refuses to grant their petition will be to decline to produce on the market this winter's catch, which is always held in storage until the opening of navigation.

TANK AMERICA IS GIVEN A TRYOUT

First War Machine of This Character Built in United States Practically Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The big tank America, the first tank to be built in the United States, and an entirely new England product is now practically completed, and on Tuesday afternoon was given a preliminary tryout by officials of the northeastern department under whose supervision, with Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston at its head, the big war machine has been constructed. It was intended to have the America on exhibition at Copley Square late in the afternoon, and a large crowd assembled, but certain adjustments which were found necessary, made the tank's appearance impossible. A band from Ft. Warren had assembled, also a detachment of 18 men of the provost guard in charge of Capt. Ralph Harrison, but after waiting for some time, announcement was made that the tank would not appear until Wednesday.

The America was the sole idea of Brigadier-General Johnston who, as soon as the British tank Britannia arrived in this country several months ago, inspected the machine with officers of his command. A tank of considerably larger proportions was decided upon, and plans were at once started upon by Prof. Edward F. Miller, mechanical and civil engineer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. The work was in charge of Maj. Henry Adams, N. A. assistant department engineer, assisted by Capt. Henry J. Snider, quartermaster reserve corps.

Capt. Albert S. Smith, engineer reserve corps, was chief constructing engineer, with Second Lieut. John A. Lunn, engineer reserve corps, and Second Lieut. Leo H. Traver, quartermaster corps, national army, as assistants in the actual construction work. The tank was built and supervised under the direction of Col. Francis R. Shunk, department engineer of the northeastern department.

Less than three months has been required in its construction, the first rivet having been driven on Jan. 25 by Brigadier-General Johnston, who had the complete sanction of the War Department in the work. The big machine is 32 feet in length, and 11 feet 6 inches wide, and weighs approximately 45 tons. It is about the size of the tanks now in operation on the European battlefields, and is so large that the Britannia, which was recently exhibited in Boston, could easily be placed inside it. The America is now complete as to hull, engines, mechanism and armament, and is a triumph of New England constructive ability.

It was expected that the America would be dedicated today, but Brigadier-General Johnston said this noon that the tank would not be ready to move under its own power for about 24 hours. He declared there is no mechanical difficulty or defect, and that he is more optimistic than ever that the machine will prove a success. Later a full explanation of the delay will be given the public.

FREIGHT DEADLOCK IN EAST BROKEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eastern railroads are slowly ridding their lines of the freight congestion that developed last December and January, while indications are that it will take a month longer to restore conditions to normal.

A report of the Railroad Administration yesterday showed 41,726 cars more than normal held on eastern lines, about one-fourth the number reported early last January, and a little more than half the number held on March 1. Of these 26,294 were east-bound loaded cars, 10,233 west-bound loads, 4456 west-bound empties and 833 east-bound empties. The Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh were the most crowded, with 12,665 cars above normal capacity. The Erie has cleared away all congestion.

BENEFIT TO FRENCH CHILDREN

WATERTOWN, Mass.—A musical concert will be given for the benefit of French children by the Thursday Morning Musicals Club, in Assembly Hall, Perkins Institution, Watertown, Tuesday evening, April 23. The artists will include members of the Symphony Orchestra with M. Longy, conductor, assisted by Mrs. Richard Hall, saxophone; Mlle. Clement, soprano, and Mrs. Swain, pianist.

CONVENTION PAY GREATLY REDUCED

Massachusetts Senate Holds That \$250 Each Is Enough Compensation for the Delegates Revising State Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Compensation for members of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, which is to resume its sessions this summer, has been fixed at \$250 each by the Senate. The House allowed an appropriation of \$160,000, but the Senate on Tuesday cut this to \$30,000.

Senator Reed of Taunton offered a resolution to postpone the convention deliberations until one year after the war, but this lost on a tie vote, 11 to 11. Senator Cavanaugh of Everett lost on an amendment to entirely eliminate compensation, after which an amendment by Senator Gifford of Barnstable to cut the compensation of each member from \$500 to \$250, in effect, was accepted on a roll call 17 to 15.

The so-called True Name Bill, to license and regulate hotels and lodgings, for the protection of soldiers and sailors, was reported favorably from the Committee on Public Health, in the Senate. The same committee reported favorably in the House a bill for the removal of "willfully careless" and incorrigible tuberculous persons to certain institutions in the State. Senator McLaughlin of Boston, dissents from the committee report.

The House refused to substitute for an adverse report from the Committee on Public Health a bill to require wholesale milk dealers to seal the containers in which they sell milk. Mr. Cheney of Southbridge told the House the bill, sponsored by Representative O'Connor of Boston, would raise the price of milk in Boston from 14½ to 16 cents per quart.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on a bill to enlarge the powers of the Homestead Commission in providing homesteads for citizens. The commission would be authorized to take mortgages on land.

The House Rules Committee has voted to admit the bill, introduced by Representative Greenwood of Everett, to put all able-bodied men to work at some regular employment. It is made a misdemeanor, subject to severe penalties, for men between 18 and 50 to be idle. The measure is favored by G. Harry Dunderdale, superintendent of the State Free Employment Bureau, and by Henry Sterling of the American Federation of Labor.

FLOUR SHIPMENTS TO GEORGIA DIVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A practical embargo on the shipment of flour into Georgia was ordered on April 12 by the State Food Administrator, Andrew M. Soule of Athens. This action was taken because there has accumulated in this State, through the practice of conservation, a sufficient supply to take care of Georgia's consumption at present. Flour that would ordinarily move into the State will now be diverted directly to shipping points for transport to Europe.

Together with the embargo order, another regulation was promulgated whereby it is prohibited to sell either sugar or flour to concerns which have started business in this State since Jan. 1, 1918.

Baking Company Penalized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta Baking Company, charged by the Georgia Food Administration with violation of



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the order fixing the amount of wheat flour substitutes to be used in bread and rolls, has been permitted to dispose of its profits by paying \$1000 to the Red Cross Society and, as a further penalty, has been placed upon probation subject to revocation of its license if again found to be offending. The violation was alleged to have been unintentional, and was a first offense.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY PROCLAIMED

Governor McCall Designates Saturday, April 27, and Urges Planting of School Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall has issued a proclamation designating Saturday, April 27, as "Arbor and Bird Day" in Massachusetts, in accordance with the state law. The observance in the public schools will be held on Friday, April 26.

In urging the planting of "school forests," the Governor says:

"Never in the history of the country has the value of trees been greater than at the present time, not only for the fruit that they give to man for sustenance, but also for material which is given us to construct ships for the carrying of food and men to the battle line. To the end that we make this year a real practical demonstration of the day, I urge that our school children plant either upon grounds adjacent to the schoolhouses, or on such land as may be made available, those species of trees that will flourish best in the community in which they are to be planted. The school children as a part of their exercises might well start a school forest or a class orchard or set out trees to beautify the school grounds."

"The children might well on this day also take up seriously the study of the birds, their habits and the benefit they are to mankind. They will not only find the study interesting, but it will give them a wider vision of the things that nature has given to man for his help when he shall call them into use."

"In this connection I wish to call to the attention of town and school authorities and others interested, the fact that the Governor and council have authorized the state forester to distribute white and Scotch pine so that our State may increase the growing of serviceable trees. Information can be obtained from the state forester about this matter."

"Let us on this day give to our lives that repose and harmony of spirit that will come from the singing of the birds and from long rambles through the silent depths of the woods, so that we may better grapple with the problems that beset us on all sides."

SOLDIERS ARE TO BE TAUGHT IN FRANCE

General Pershing Sanctions Organization by Y. M. C. A. of a University for Benefit of United States Army Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Pershing has sanctioned the organization, by the Young Men's Christian Association, of a university for the United States soldiers in France, for the purpose of increasing their efficiency both now and after the war. It is planned to have classes in all the 500 Y. M. C. A. huts. Among the secretaries abroad are more than 100 college presidents, public school superintendents and others of wide experience in educational affairs.

Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale University, who is now in France, will direct the enterprise temporarily. Ultimately, it is said, the control of the university will be placed in the hands of an army commission of three Americans.

The system will be known as the Department of Education, and General Pershing has placed at its service all soldiers who are experienced instructors. They will act as such when not needed at the front. The new department will cooperate with the lecture and library bureaus.

The French are pleased with the venture, and declare that it will help to consolidate the friendship between France and America. Monsieur Petit Dutailis, director of the Office National des Universités Ecoles Françaises, represents a group of French educators who have professed their services toward the upbuilding of the system.

The project contemplates primarily an elementary course calculated to familiarize the soldiers with the institutions, customs, ideals and genius of America, France, England and the other allied nations, and, by contrast with the present day ideals of Germany, to bring the soldiers to a keen realization of the glorious cause they are fighting for.

Elementary English will be taught to American soldiers of foreign parentage; and even the "three R's" will have their place as part of the curriculum. But there will be provision also for more advanced students, for the men who have had to break off their college studies to take part in the war.

"The instruction the new university will impart will aid the soldiers to return to America better equipped to meet the heavy responsibilities of citizenship after the war, as well as the demands of industrial, commercial and professional life."



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Walk-Over women's oxfords fit the ankle so snugly that shoe and hosiery seem to melt into one another. The oxford above, with the long wing tip and military heel, is designed for street service and for the prosperous business woman.

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STATE OPPOSED TO GERMAN TEACHING

General Movement in Indiana to Eliminate It From All Schools Follows Action Taken by the City of Indianapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Following recent action by the Board of School Commissioners in adopting a resolution abolishing the teaching of German in the grade schools of Indianapolis, a movement is under way to have introduced in the next Legislature a bill to repeal the state law providing for the teaching of German in all public schools in Indiana.

The law at present provides that wherever the parents or guardians of 25 or more pupils file with the school board a request for the teaching of German, the board shall make provision for teaching the language. It seems probable at this time that a special session of the Legislature is to be called by Governor Goodrich within the near future to take up financing the different state institutions. If this session is called, the bill referred to will be introduced then.

The resolution adopted by the Indianapolis School Board is in part as follows:
"Whereas, for many years the German language has, to the exclusion of all other modern foreign languages, been ordered by law to be taught in the graded schools of Indianapolis; and

"Whereas, a state of war exists between the Government of the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, and in consequence thereof many of the pupils have asked to be excused from the further study of German, and parents of pupils have expressed a desire that the teaching of the German language be discontinued in the graded schools of Indianapolis; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Board of School Commissioners of the city of Indianapolis, that the teaching of the German language in the graded schools of the city of Indianapolis be and hereby is discontinued; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Board of School Commissioners of the city of Indianapolis subscribe to the belief that the public schools should teach our boys and girls the principle of one nation, one language and one flag and should not assist in perpetuating the language of an alien enemy in our homes and enemy viewpoints in the community."

The passage of the resolution was opposed by Theodore Stimpfel, board member, who said he did not oppose the resolution as a German sympathizer, but that he did not favor it from a legal and educational standpoint.

Provision was made by the School Board that teachers employed for the German departments should be assigned to other work. The resolution does not apply to the high schools where German, like other foreign languages, is an elective study.

Throughout the State of Indiana the study of German has dwindled rapidly. Among the cities that have ordered its immediate discontinuance in the grade schools are Indianapolis, Richmond, Goshen, Columbus and Terre Haute. Evansville has ordered the discontinuance of teaching of German in the grade schools at the close of the present school year.

VETO CONTINUES GERMAN TEACHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Gov. A. O. Stanley has vetoed the bill passed by the recent Legislature prohibiting the teaching of German in any public school in Kentucky. The law did not affect the University of Kentucky, colleges, or private schools. The Governor's rather unusual statement in part was as follows:

"House Bill No. 151, excluding the German language from the curriculum of certain tax-supported schools of this Commonwealth, would, in my opinion, defeat the very laudable purpose for which it was enacted.

"Knowledge of the designs and purposes of our subtle, ingenious and powerful adversary is of incalculable value in the successful conduct of this war, and that information is practically unattainable without a knowledge of the German language.

"To deprive citizens at home or soldiers abroad of this means of ascertaining the activities of the enemy is, in a measure, to disarm them, while inflicting no conceivable injury upon the Imperial German Government. Nothing, in fact, would more greatly facilitate the operation of its trained and sinister agents, who for a generation, have been concealed in every land, predestined to plunder and devastate, than an absolute ignorance of their language and customs. Germany possesses no more insidious or efficient weapon than an accurate knowledge of the peoples with whom she is at war. Thousands have been trained at public expense for the complete mastery of geographical, ethnological and political conditions in America and every nation of continental Europe. To the consummate strategy, possible only by reason of this intimate knowledge of the national life, of the prejudices and purposes of her adversaries more than to the force of arms, was due the breach of the Italian line at Fiume and the Russian collapse.

"How much more helpless would we be to combat sabotage and incendiaryism in mills and factories, or the propagandist and the spy, lurking in every nook and corner, without some

INSTRUCTION IN MILITARY ENGLISH

Boston Young Men's Christian Association Plans to Help Drafted Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Since figures of the United States Government show that about 34 per cent of the alien males of draft age are unable to speak English, the Boston Young Men's Christian Association has prepared free instruction in military English, which is to be open to all men about to enter the military or naval service of the United States. This is the announcement of Guy D. Gold, secretary of the Boston War Work Council. The course is planned especially to meet the urgent need of having every man in the new army know the working English necessary for the efficient performance of his military tasks.

One of the most serious difficulties confronting the officers training the new national army as these men come to camp for the first time, is this inability of so many to speak and understand the English language. Not only is their training delayed in consequence of this inability to use English properly, but the military experience which they have had in the old country cannot be taken advantage of in the fullest measure. Most of these men, thoroughly loyal and anxious to put at the service of this Government their previous training, are unable to do so. Schools have been set up in the training camps—notably at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., where, through the cooperation of the Y. M. C. A., hundreds of these men are being taught military English.

Much time would be gained, and time is now a very important factor in our military preparations, could these men be given their preliminary training in English before they go to camp. Major Wolcott, Chief of the Draft for Massachusetts, fully appreciates this situation, and is particularly anxious that these men who are certified in the next draft from Massachusetts, shall have this preliminary training. The War Work Council of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Union, through the cooperation of Northeastern College, has established a school in military English, using a course of lessons prepared by military officers in collaboration with Dr. George W. Tupper of the Massachusetts Advisory Committee on the Immigrant for the War Efficiency Committee of the Massachusetts State Committee of Public Safety. This course of instruction is entirely free. The class meets at the Boston Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue on Monday and Thursday evening of each week at 8 o'clock. Other classes will be formed in various sections of the city if the demand warrants. Men may join at any time and stay until ordered to camp.

The local draft boards in the city are giving their cooperation in various ways, and the many foreign-language churches, societies and newspapers have been asked to cooperate. There still remains the necessity for making this movement a matter of city pride that all the men certified from Boston for the succeeding drafts shall be able to speak the English language. Major Wolcott is looking to Boston to make a demonstration of the possibilities of this preliminary training, and success here will mean the extension of the idea throughout the State. All of the service connected with the class, including the teacher, the place of meeting and the textbooks, have been donated.

AMERICANISM NOW A SCHOOL STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Americanism is about to take its place among the courses of study in New York public schools, and it is not to rank as an elective, either, according to the Board of Education, which is planning to teach the 850,000 school children of this city the truth about Germany and the war. At a recent meeting, Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting Superintendent of Schools, submitted a report in reference to the work of the committee appointed to draw up a syllabus for teaching the causes of the war. This committee consists of five district superintendents, one of them a woman, and of three school principals, all of them women.

"There will be plenty of time for such a course of study in the schools," said Frank D. Wiley, vice-president of the Board of Education, to a representative of this bureau. "Formerly the school schedule read much like a railroad time table, but some time ago that was changed and now each teacher has 30 or 40 minutes of free time every day which she uses at her discretion. There is no reason why she should not spend it in teaching true Americanism. Every child must learn the real facts concerning this war, that Germany was the aggressor, and that the United States and her allies are fighting for civilization. The syllabus when prepared will be submitted to the authorities at Washington for approval, and it is planned to make it one which may be used effectively in schools all over the country. Even if it were necessary to drop or curtail some other subject—which will probably not be the case, however—it would be quite worth while. Plans are also under consideration for the re-education of those who may be disabled in the war; Dr. Ettinger is studying methods already employed.

"The Board of Education has also appointed a committee consisting of five district superintendents to investigate teachers who are under suspicion of disloyalty."

"The work of the new Board of Education has been extremely diversified," said Mr. Wiley, in response to a question as to what had been accomplished so far under the new administration. "To begin with, there was a great deal of unfinished business on hand. However, we have been trying to work out a comprehensive building program to supply needed buildings, additions to those already existing, and also more playgrounds.

"As for foreign languages in the schools, French is at present a prime favorite, and quite naturally. German has been entirely eliminated as far as the elementary schools are concerned, but so many in the high schools had elected it that it was not deemed wise to abolish the courses there, but over 400 of the textbooks have been thrown out and all that remain are scrutinized most carefully. There is some interest shown in Spanish, but French is far in the lead in popularity, and gaining steadily. I am inclined to think that if this war should last four years more there would be no students of German left in our schools."

MUSIC

Apollo Club Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—In the list of selections presented by the Apollo Club of male singers on Tuesday evening, was a new chorus on an Irish theme, entitled, "The Munster Fusiliers," by the Boston composer, Arthur Foote. In the list, also, was an old chorus in serenade style by another Boston composer, Lewis S. Thompson. The piece by Foote, being a contribution to the repertoire of war songs, was assured of applause, whatever its merits. But without doubt it would have deserved the commendation of the audience, if it had been, like the Thompson piece, just an old-fashioned love song. For Mr. Foote has always written genuinely and sparingly, never presenting to the public a page of music that was carelessly meditated or imitatively contrived. All his published works are genuine American documents, which will grow in value with time.

The Thompson serenade, "Wake Not, but Hear Me," proved, by the pleasure which the Jordan Hall audience took in it, to be worthy of revival. Written for the Harvard Glee Club 27 years ago, when the composer was a student in college, it stands on an equality with the Foote piece in being a production of genuine American flavor.

Thompson got the academic part of his musical education, just as Foote got his, largely from Prof. John K. Paine, a man who impressed his pupils with the propriety of direct, rather than of bombastic, expression in the art of the United States. In his junior year in college Thompson seems to have had complete mastery of the difficult technique of writing for male chorus. But even when writing masterfully, he could write simply. It may be wondered whether any student at Harvard today can handle four-voice parts with the skill and power with which he controlled the pairs of tenor and bass voices in his serenade. There are fewer young men, perhaps, who can do that than can write 70-minute symphonies for 100-man orchestras.

One important phase of the commission's work, said Mr. Bell, is the development and dissemination of the understanding that if this Americanization work is to be effective it must, in both ways, be done. That is, it must be done as well as it can be done, as Americans, as well as aliens, to square their conduct with American ideals, for unless this is done, he said, the hypocrisy of our attitude will soon be apparent to the alien and cause the whole work to fail. In this connection Mr. Bell called attention to instances of gross discrimination against persons because of race and color in one of the major branches of the nonofficial war work, and said that unless this tendency is speedily corrected the success of the Americanization program will be seriously hampered.

At Ft. Bragg, in Mendocino County, for example, the situation seemed so serious that the county officials were planning to have the aliens sent out of the community. They said that it would be dangerous for the commission's agents to go among them. But after he had talked to them in a meeting where 102 were present, \$137 was raised for war aid and a committee of Austrian Slavs was formed to sell war stamps. In another county, where only \$13 worth of stamps had been sold among the foreigners, within five days after the commission's agent had been among them, \$300 worth were sold and the stamps were selling right along.

Agents of the commission distributed in one section of the State 25,000 copies of pamphlets explaining to aliens, in 16 different languages, the true status of the present war situation, and it is planned to extend the work by increasing the number of agents and the number of different nationalities that are to be reached. Much effective work has been done to counteract German and other disloyal influences among the Mexicans in the southern part of the state, said Mr. Bell.

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The Hat Pictured, \$18.50 is one of the smart lacquered straws, a large rough weave, very smart in shape, and particularly distinctive with its graceful brule plume. It reproduces a Parisian triumph at less than half its cost.

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ALIENS ARE TOLD TRUTH ABOUT WAR

Jugo-Slavs and Others in the Lumber Camps and on Farms of California Won Over to Loyal Support of the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Americanization work among the Jugo-Slavs and other foreigners in lumber and agricultural regions of California by the California Immigration and Housing Commission, conducted along somewhat new lines, has been remarkably successful, according to George L. Bell, attorney and executive officer of the commission, in an interview with a representative of this bureau.

There were thousands of these Jugo, or Southern Slavs, Austrian Slavs from Dalmatia and Bosnia perhaps predominating, who, while they were in reality strongly pro-ally in their sympathies, were so confused by newspaper headlines and other influences, and so ignorant of the true situation that they thought that they were opposed to the United States and consequently were a constant and serious menace to the community.

The method adopted by the commission to handle this situation was to send among the foreigners agents who were of the same race and who spoke the same language as the aliens, and to have these agents explain the real purpose of the United States and its associated nations in waging the war, showing that the purpose is to establish the freedom of small nations and to make safe the practice of self-government generally; and the result has been that these aliens have, in large degree, been transformed from a state of open or veiled hostility to the United States to enthusiastic support of the Government in the war.

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MORE MEN AT CAMP GORDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Practically the entire contingent of selected men from

three southern states, 6000 in number, has reported at Camp Gordon's national receiving station for entrance to the camp. This announcement was made by officials of the State, who said that from now on the authorities will turn their attention to uniforming and equipping the new men, and the warehouses will be open to these men until the entire contingent of southern selectmen has been clothed. It is said that the facilities of the camp are to be greatly enlarged, and Camp Gordon will be made one of the two largest camps in the country.

DALLAS SCHOOL TO BE AVIATION CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
DALLAS, Tex.—Dallas has been selected as the concentration point of student aviators for the Southwest, and here students entering the aviation camps at Wichita Falls, Ft. Worth, Waco, Houston, San Antonio, Dallas or Ft. Sill, Okla., will be gathered before being assigned to the schools, and the trained aviators who have been granted commissions at the camps will also be concentrated in Dallas prior to being assigned to active duty. The offer of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Association for the grounds and buildings belonging to the Texas State Fair Association, comprising 150 acres of land and buildings, valued at approximately \$2,000,000, has been accepted.

ALUMNI OF MERCER COLLEGE PLAN AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MACON, Ga.—Prof. Ralph R. Newton, president of the Mercer Alumni Association, has appointed a committee of three prominent Georgians to work out a program of support for Mercer University. The committee, composed of Prof. Homer B. Carreker, president of the Georgia Educational Association; Walter F. George, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia; and J. Ellis Sammons of Griffin, will make a survey of what other alumni associations of the country have done, will then formulate a plan for Mercer, and will present the plan at the annual meeting of the alumni association during the college commencement in June.

TROLLEY FARES ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Aiken-Augusta Interurban Railway will be allowed to charge a fare of 40 cents from one terminal to the other, with 5-cent fares obtaining between any two of the eight substations. Charges prior to this ruling by the State Railroad Commission were 25 cents from one terminal to the other. The company petitioned for an increase to 50 cents.

NATIONAL MARINE LEAGUE IN BOSTON

Organization Cooperates With Shipping Board in Development of Maritime Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Already a factor in urging an increase in marine activities in the United States prior to the war, the National Marine League has cooperated with the United States Shipping Board in taking advantage of the impetus which the need for tonnage has given marine industry, and a New England headquarters for the league has been established in the Little Building of this city. Originating in Boston, the league has its national headquarters in New York and has a perpetual charter under the laws of Washington, D. C.

John V. Lamberton and George L. Pray of New York are in charge of the New England office and have arranged a campaign of publicity to aid in establishing the merchant marine on a permanent basis.

The purposes of the league are stated in a letter from Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York to P. H. W. Ross, president of the league, in part as follows:

"May I ask that you will convey to the trustees and members of the league my cordial indorsement of the splendid work which is being performed by this organization in the task of coordinating state and federal initiative in the development of our latent maritime possibilities and in spreading American ideals and ideas as well as American products throughout the world.

"To assure America's permanence as a shipbuilding and operating nation in the present great crisis and in the years to come after the war, it is a matter of greatest moment that our citizens understand and collaborate on matters of such vital importance to every one in the country as ocean commerce."

The league is an organization of national scope, its work lies on the land to build up work for the nation on the sea, work for skilled labor, for navigators and seamen, and to urge the states to provide schools for training young men for the sea.

During the war, the recruiting service of the Shipping Board is recruiting and training thousands of men for the emergency fleet now building—the new United States merchant marine. The work of the league dovetails into this emergency program and at the same time builds for the future continuance of training schools throughout the land as well as providing for the maintenance and operation of a greater merchant marine in the years to come after the war.



Brightening Up Indoors

At Minimum Expense

How is the living-room? Do you think its charm could be increased by a new 3-piece matched set—divan, arm chair and arm rocker, of mahogany, with seats upholstered in velours, tapestry or damask? Such a set, \$92 grade, you may have here for \$68.50. Or a \$402 grade for \$268. There two and five-piece sets, also, at similar savings. And separate arm chairs and rockers. . . . All furniture bought for our half-yearly sale, and only just arrived. Fifth Gallery, New Building.

New enamel bedroom sets in the quaint cottage style have just come in. One of seven pieces in ivory enamel, is of the spindle type, with twin bedsteads, bureau, dressing table, night stand, chair and dressing table bench, at \$232.25. Another, of seven pieces in ivory enamel, is of the Windsor type, and has desk and chiffonier in place of dressing table and bench, at \$317.50. And there is a very pretty 9-piece set in ivory enamel, with broad line in light green, and hand-decorated, for \$256.50. Sixth Gallery, New Building.

Window shades, slip covers—are you ready for the warm, sunny days? We will make for you—in our own workrooms—shades of the best materials, mounted on guaranteed rollers, for 1, 2 or 100 windows. And slip-covers with pleasing touches of color in cotton damasks, imitation linens, cretonnes, at very reasonable prices. Telephone 4700 Stuyvesant, extension 21 or 22, and we will send a man to take measurements. Fourth Gallery, New Building.

A Sale of Chinese Rugs—a new lot—includes small room sizes, averaging—
6 x 9 feet, \$100 to \$250 grades, at \$65 to \$150;
8 x 10 feet, \$225 to \$275 grade, at \$150 to \$195;
9 x 12 feet, \$250 to \$375 grade, at \$195 to \$275;
—hearth sizes, 3 x 6 to 4 x 7 feet, at \$29.50, \$47.50, \$60 and \$75; and mats and small sizes at \$9, \$18 to \$25.00.
Third Gallery, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

ELECTION METHOD IN ASHTABULA, O.

Hare Proportional Representation Plan Has Been in Operation Two Years and Is Said to Be Growing in Popularity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ASHTABULA, O.—Ashtabula, the first city in the United States to incorporate into its city government the Hare proportional representation method of election, has concluded the first two years of the experiment, and is entering upon the third year and the second term of this system of Government.

That the system has passed through the first term without any organized opposition, and that under it two separate councils have served with apparent satisfaction, are held up by its advocates as proof that the system has passed the experimental stage and has made good in actual practice.

The idea of proportional representation was first brought to Ashtabula by C. G. Hoag, secretary of the American Proportional Representation League. He was heard at the sessions of the Ashtabula Charter Commission, a body of 15 men chosen by the electors to frame a new charter under the Ohio Home Rule Amendment. This was in the summer of 1914.

The Charter Commission was favorable to the commission-manager plan of government with a council elected at large. Already, however, the objection had been advanced that a council elected at large in the usual way would probably represent only one party and that this was not desirable if the council was to choose the city manager, who was expected to be a permanent expert non-political official.

However, only three members of the commission accepted proportional representation as sound in theory. One of them was W. E. Boynton, a locomotive engineer and a former president of the City Council, who became the leader of a campaign for its adoption in Ashtabula.

The theory of proportional representation is that "each considerable party or group of opinions" should be represented in the council in proportion to its voting strength. Thus, if, in an election at which seven representatives are to be chosen, the Democrats cast four-sevenths, the Republicans two-sevenths and the Socialists one-seventh of the vote, those parties should be represented in the council by four, two and one respectively. If the division of opinion is not along party lines, the divisions should nevertheless be represented according to their voting strength.

In the two elections here the lines of division had little to do with the national parties, except that in the first election there was a Socialist group. There was first the question of local representation; the Harbor district lies at some distance from the city proper, and under the ward plan had always been represented by one member on the council. Then there is in Ashtabula the question of nationalities. The city has a large foreign element, the chief groups being Irish, Swedish, Italian and Finnish. The voters are also sharply divided on the liquor question. Finally, there is a question of adequate representation for the substantial business element of the community.

Under the Ashtabula plan the candidates get their names on the ballot by filing a petition signed by 2 per cent of the voters. No voter can sign a petition for more than one candidate. The ballot has no party marks. The voter marks his ballot for as many candidates as he pleases—the figure 1 for his first choice, 2 for his second, and so on. Though any number of preferences may be marked, and although seven members are to be elected, no ballot can actually be counted for more than one candidate. In order to be elected, a candidate does not need a majority, or even a plurality of all the voters, but only a trifle more than one-eighth of them.

In Ashtabula's two elections, the men chosen represented the city remarkably well, and it is conceded, even by those who opposed the adoption of the system here, that it has given Ashtabula broad representation in the council, far broader than was afforded by the old method. And yet many of the opponents of the system declare that the plan is not sound in theory, since the majority, and not group of minorities, should rule.

While there have been at times mutterings against the Ashtabula system, it is generally felt to be probable that proportional representation is here to stay. It is a fact that it is far more popular now than it was when adopted in 1915.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO USE HARE SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Woman's City Club of Chicago will use the Hare system of proportional representation in selecting its board at the election on April 22. In comment, the club's bulletin says: "The advantage in a large club of this method of election is that it gives real representation to practically every voter. It makes the votes of equal value and the voter runs no risk of throwing her vote away. If our City Council were elected by this method, it would become a truly representative body that could be safely entrusted with the real administrative duties of government."

NEBRASKA COUNCIL POWERS CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—A peculiar situation arose here recently when the State Senate, through a misunder-

standing of the then existing legal standing of the State Council of Defense and in the hope of shearing the council of all the authority which it had been exercising and to which it had recognized no limits, attempted to pass a substitute measure for a House bill then before it, although the latter was itself designed to accomplish virtually the same purpose as the Senate substitute.

Determined opposition by the House, however, forced the Senate to recede from its substitute measure. It was then discovered by the Senate leaders that the opposition to the council since the council has been operating under legal status, the House measure would check its powers effectively by strictly limiting and defining them.

As finally amended and passed, the measure so defined the council's scope of authority as virtually to deprive it of all aggressive power of activity and to leave it with practically the sole power of furnishing information to prosecuting officials.

COMMUNITY WAR COUNCILS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

NAPA, Cal.—The movement in California to organize the people for active and effective war work by the establishment of community war councils in each locality, was begun in this city and has been attended by unexpectedly successful results. Out of a population of 11,500, more than 10,000 persons pledged themselves to act as members of the Community War Council, this being accomplished by means of a series of mass meetings held during two days. Two hundred organizations pledged cooperation.

The Community War Council and its individual members will cooperate with the County Council of Defense, and will make itself felt in the vigor and value of the war work accomplished, rather than in any new field of activity. That is such matters as food conservation and production, reporting of alien enemies and their activity, all phases of sedition and disloyalty, and such service as financial and industrial support of the war, will be carried on.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY IS TOPIC OF ADDRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—"The importance of the women in industry in our present world crisis has not had due emphasis," said Miss Mary C. Wiggin, addressing the Institute for Workers with Girls at the School for Social Workers, yesterday afternoon. The institute is held under the auspices of the committee on recreation for women and girls of the Boston War Camp Community Service.

"Our part," Miss Wiggin concluded, "should be to standardize our own work so as to make it as well worth while for each hour as the work of the women in industry. If we can do as faithfully a week's work as she, then we shall be in a much better position to speak on the shorter working week. In our own state, the bill for the 50-hour week should have our enthusiastic support. We can also help by reporting cases where the women's welfare is not adequately directed. Such reports to our Board of Labor and Industries will do much to compensate for the lack of industry."

WOMEN PERMITTED TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Democratic State Central Committee has adopted a ruling permitting women to vote in the state primary election on May 28 under the Act of 1917, giving women the right to vote in party primaries. Because the Democratic nominees for United States Senator, Congressmen, all state and virtually all county officers are certain of election this amounts to full suffrage. Chief interest in the election centers in the race for United States senator, where former Congressman Stephen S. Brundidge is opposing Senator Joe T. Robinson for re-election. Governor Charles H. Brough is being opposed for re-nomination for a second term by Judge L. C. Smith, one of the Governor's two opponents in the last state primary.

CONFERENCES ON COAL CAR SHORTAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield and John Skelton Williams, purchasing director of the railroad administration, will confer today in an effort to straighten out the disagreement between the two government agencies over the question of relieving the shortage of coal cars at the mines. The chief source of controversy is the policy of the railroad administration in permitting the railroads to continue their pre-war custom of giving favored treatment in the matter of car supply to mines from which they buy coal at low rates. Mr. Garfield also will confer with Frank J. Hayes and other officials of the United Mine Workers, who come to emphasize their protest against the car shortage at the mines, where thousands of men are out of work or working only a few days a week.

TOLEDO GERMAN PAPER CUTS OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—Because of a growing sentiment among citizens and advertisers against newspapers published in foreign languages, the German Express, a Toledo newspaper, has discontinued its daily publication. Hereafter the Express will be issued twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Express has been issued as a daily German language paper since 1871.

TAMMANY OPPOSED BY STATE LEADERS

New York Democrats Outside of the City Plan to Eliminate Mr. Hearst as a Candidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The state-wide conference of Democrats, called at Syracuse for April 24, is expected to be the largest meeting of its kind in recent years. It is, of course, an informal gathering, and its membership will not be limited, although the committee of seven, which late in March met in Troy, issued a call to the members of the state committee outside of New York City, of which there are about 100, and to the 57 county chairmen.

Democratic leaders believe there is an opportunity to win in the State on account of the division among Republicans. One of the first things, it is predicted, which the conference will endeavor to do, is to eliminate all candidates for Governor residing in New York City. This move will put out of the running William R. Hearst, Alfred E. Smith, president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City and former speaker of the Assembly, Judge Samuel Seabury, who was the party candidate two years ago, and other ambitious Democrats who reside in New York City. The contention is that it is time for the party to nominate a man outside of New York City, so that his independence of Tammany may be assured. Another reason set forth is that those farmers who are disposed to be against Governor Whitman are more likely to support an up-state man than one who resides in the political environment of New York City.

Among the candidates whose friends will be busy at the conference are Judge Henry V. Borst, Amsterdam, of the supreme court; Congressman George R. Lunn, Schenectady; Mayor Harry C. Walker, Binghamton; Roscoe Irwin, collector of the port and former Mayor of Kingston; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and former State Senator, and Charles E. Treman, former State Superintendent of Public Works, of Ithaca.

Canvass of the State by leaders reveals considerable opposition to the nomination of Mr. Hearst in different sections of the State. It is understood that Mr. Hearst is the favorite candidate of Martin H. Glynn, former Governor, and that his friends may urge him to enter the primaries should there be any demand for his candidacy. Those close to the Wilson administration declare that Mr. Hearst would not be satisfactory as a candidate on account of his alleged pro-German proclivities. Franklin D. Roosevelt, because of his connection with the Washington administration, is regarded with favor by the friends of the President.

DENVER INSURES ITS MEN IN THE ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—For every Denver citizen who serves with the armed forces of the United States in the world war the city of Denver pays the premium on a \$1000 policy under the provisions for war risk insurance provided by the Federal Government. Mayor Speer recommended to the City Council that an ordinance be passed giving authority for payment of the premium. The action of the council was unanimous. The Mayor specified that he would ask all city departments to make a saving of 5 per cent on their expenditures for the year, and from this fund the premiums, which will amount to \$40,000 or \$50,000 will be paid.

LAWYER IS CHARGED WITH DISLOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—William A. Denson, a lawyer, has been arrested by a special officer of the Department

of Justice on a charge of violating Section 3 of the Espionage Act by making remarks attacking the President of the United States.

The lawyer recently figured prominently as counsel and witness for Arnold Uhl, a registrant charged with having defaced his questionnaire and with failure to answer it properly. Mr. Uhl testified at that trial that he acted upon the advice of Mr. Denson. Mr. Uhl was sentenced to serve 60 days, but appealed and was released on bond. Mr. Denson has also been released on bond of \$5000.

SAN JUAN Y. M. C. A. ACTIVE IN CAMP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Following authorization received from the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., W. G. Coxhead, secretary of the San Juan Y. M. C. A., and in charge of the association's war activities for Porto Rico, recently let the contract for the erection of three Y. M. C. A. buildings at Camp Las Casas.

There will be a building for each of the three regiments to be stationed at the camp, and sites for these buildings for some time have been designated by Major Stewart, the constructing quartermaster. Each building will be 40x112 feet, and besides a large auditorium, each building will contain three class-rooms in which the association will carry on a portion of its educational work to be conducted among the soldiers. In the auditorium there will be a stage and provisions made for motion pictures and other forms of entertainments.

One of the biggest undertakings the Y. M. C. A. will have in connection with its work at Camp Las Casas will be of an educational nature. Dr. Paul G. Miller, Commissioner of Education, estimates that there will be from 3000 to 5000 men in camp who can neither read nor write, and it will be one of the duties of the Y. M. C. A. to see that these men have proper opportunity to learn.

WOOL MEN ORGANIZE BROKERAGE COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With a view primarily to handling wool packed under the Australian system, which has been adopted in various parts of the intermountain west of the United States with considerable success during the last few years, western wool men and capitalists have organized an independent wool brokerage company, to be operated in Boston and to be controlled and financed by western men.

It is the intention of the new company to handle both domestic and foreign wools, and auction sales of wool will constitute a part of the operations. Ample capital is said to be provided.

BAIL IS REFUSED FOR ALLEGED PROFITEER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Justice Hitz of the District of Columbia Supreme Court has declined to admit to bail Frank J. Godsol, held here on charges of the French Government that he profited in negotiating army truck contracts with manufacturers in the United States.

SAILORS TO PUT ON COMEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—Sailors at the United States naval training station here will put on a musical comedy at the Auditorium Theater May 9, for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. "Leave It to the Sailor Boy" is the title. The author is a chaplain, to finance adequately the new brokerage company, so that wool growers will be able to ship their clips to the concern without being asked to take stock or sign contracts. It is pointed out, in connection with the organization of the new company, that the inauguration of these operations will come as a boon to wool growers throughout the West who will now have a brokerage company available, consisting of western men, where clips may be sent for sale by experts.

JAMAICA TO AID FOOD PRODUCTION

Definite Steps Taken in an Effort to Make the Islanders Independent in Case Outside Supplies Were Cut Off

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—The campaign for speeding up the increased production of food crops here is developing every day. The Legislative Council now in session devoted to this subject a long consideration. The Governor, Sir William Henry Manning, K. C. M. G., explained the Government's program, and at his request Sir Francis Watts, head of the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies, presented a memorandum to the council supplying the foundation for extended effort. In the end the council voted a sum of £5000 (\$25,000) to be used in the food campaign. The chief points in this are:

A food producer, a trained and experienced agricultural instructor, to tour the island to stimulate planting and give expert advice.

The establishment of at least two dehydrators for preserving corn, and of mills to convert it into meal.

Depots, if necessary, for buying in on the Government's account the corn crop, storing it and redistributing it.

The use of small drying factories for drying root crops such as sweet potatoes, yams, and also such crops as breadfruit and bananas, and converting them into meal.

Members of the council, especially the Hon. S. Stedman, who represents Portland, the great banana parish, and the Hon. H. A. Simpson, O. B. E., who represents the capital, are conducting meetings to stimulate planting and to bring the needs thoroughly home to the people. The aim is to make the island produce as nearly as possible enough foodstuffs to feed itself in case it were cut off from outside supplies. It is generally agreed that the most practicable and most reliable crop is corn. Jamaica has been importing, on the average, 216,000 bushels, besides 144,000 bushels of cornmeal. The total annual

requirement of the island has been about 590,000 bushels. The local crop has been 230,000 bushels, but owing to extended cultivation the estimate for 1917-18 is almost double this, or 410,000 bushels, but this still leaves 180,000 to be made up locally if the island is cut off from outside supplies. Further, the failure of other foodstuffs is throwing an increased demand on corn and cornmeal. The corn acreage is now 4000 acres, but it must be made at least 7000. If the island is shut off from its flour supply, some means will have to be found of replacing the food value of the 200,000 barrels of flour imported annually. This amount would be represented by about 1,000,000 bushels of cornmeal. The present attitude of the United States about flour supplies here is that it is not cutting off these supplies, but will welcome economy by Jamaicans.

The Governor is bringing into line for the food campaign the Jamaica Agricultural Society, with its 8000 members, and the Government's Agricultural Department, with its entire machinery and staff. Both the large landowner and the small will be persuaded, or if necessary compelled, to cultivate.

The dehydrators will cost about £1200 (\$6000) each. Inquiry for the machinery is to be made at once in New York, and if there is difficulty about obtaining it, the American Government will be asked to help in the matter, as it is a question of increased food production.

During the present session the Legislature has adopted, by a vote of 24 to 1, a vote of confidence in the present Governor, appreciating the work that he has done for the island under a great accumulation of difficulties.

D. A. R. TO HOLD "EARLY DAUGHTERS' " EVENING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An evening of reminiscence, in charge of "Early Daughters," holds the important place on today's program of the twenty-seventh annual congress of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, honorary president, is to preside, and the speakers are to include Mrs. Mary Lockwood, "beloved mother of the society," and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Washington Howard, last daughter born at Mount Vernon.

TECHNICAL WORK FOR DRAFTED MEN

Three Schools in or Near Boston Plan for Intensive Training for Service in Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Details of drafted men are expected soon at Franklin Union, Wentworth Institute, and Tufts College, three schools in or near Boston, for special intensive training in technical occupations and service with the army. This is in accordance with a nation-wide plan devised by the War Department to utilize the equipment of schools and colleges to prepare certain classes of expert mechanics.

The scheme at present provides for eight weeks' courses for carpenters, electricians, auto mechanics, gunsmiths, blacksmiths, mechanics and sheet metal workers. Wentworth Institute and Tufts College will house and supply meals for the men on their own grounds, while the detail assigned to Franklin Union will be cared for at the Parker Memorial building, near by. In charge of the men will be officers qualified to give them military training at the same time they are receiving technical instruction.

Because of the large part that mechanical devices play in the war, and the size of the task of maintaining them, arrangements similar to those made with the local institutions have been effected with many other trade and technical schools. The Rhode Island State College at Kingston, R. I., is one. A few weeks ago an agent of the Government examined the college equipment, and reported that 340 men could be trained there, classified as follows: general automobile service, 75; carpenters, 50; concrete workers, 20; electricians, 100; draftsmen, 50; blacksmiths, 20; and machinists, 25.

The majority of the men to be trained at this college will be men who volunteered for special service in advance of being called in the draft. They will be rated as members of the national army.

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9 x14 ft. 69.50, regularly 75.00

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Garden in England Month by Month

LONDON, England.—The month of May marks the transition in the garden from spring to summer. The later spring flowers, such as wall-flowers, will be at their best during the early part of the month, but it is a mistake to allow them to stay too long in the places which are to be occupied by summer-flowering plants, and it is better to sacrifice a little blossom, if need be, rather than to do so. In the day when bedding out prevailed, May was the great month for it; a vast amount of time was consumed in carrying out the elaborate designs so dear to the gardener's heart, and all possible changes were rung on the combination of scarlet geraniums, blue lobelias, and yellow calceolarias. This kind of gardening is to a great extent a thing of the past, but in many gardens a certain amount of bedding out, of a different kind, is still done, with excellent results, the only drawback to it being the time it requires. For this reason, the amateur who cannot command much, if any, professional assistance will do well to reduce it to a minimum.

Beds of polyanthus are a charming form of spring bedding out, and these plants may be removed when their flowering time is over, and stocks, asters, or other half-hardy annuals substituted for them, while the polyanthus plants are divided and put into a shady bed for the summer. If, on the other hand, time and labor are a consideration, polyanthus may be grown in a perennial border, and left in their places all the year round, only being lifted and divided when they become too big. It is better to discard wall-flower plants altogether, when they have finished flowering; for, although they will flower a second year, they are not satisfactory. Snapdragon seedlings may be planted in their permanent positions during May; they do well in dry, sunny positions, which other plants do not appreciate. If the stock of outdoor chrysanthemums is to be increased, the plants should be put in during this month. The earlier in the month any transplanting is done, the easier it will be to do this successfully, although, with proper precautions, plants may really be moved at any time in the year. Certain annuals, among them being love-in-a-mist, flower better where they are sown and it is anything but easy to move poppies successfully.

Any gaps in the perennial border

may be filled up with clumps of annuals, either as seedlings, or as seeds, sown where they are to grow. Belated sowings of quick-growing annuals may still be made in May, and it is not a bad plan to sow a few seeds, in any case, at this time, for the sake of the show they will make in the garden during the late summer and autumn, when many other things have finished flowering. One of the tests of the really competent gardener lies in the question as to whether or no their garden is flowery at all times of the year. It is easy enough to have a gay garden in May, but the crux comes in the state of the flower-beds in late July and August. A well-planned perennial bed never knows a dull moment, but goes steadily on presenting a changing array of blossoms from April till October; to achieve this result, however, knowledge, thought and unremitting attention are essential. In May, the rock garden will be at its very best, and a good rock garden, in full blossom, is a gorgeous sight. Darwin tulips will be in flower, too, and the flowering shrubs and trees will be in blossom; so May may be considered one of the months in which the garden will give the maximum of effect, with the minimum of effort on the gardener's part. The work done during this month, however, and the foresight shown for the later requirements of the garden will largely determine its appearance all the summer through.

In the vegetable garden, there is still time to make good some omissions by late sowings. Late kinds of peas should be sown for succession and scarlet runner may be put in during this month. Savoy, cabbages and broccoli should be planted out together, with a few of the earliest of the brussels sprouts. The celery trenches have been prepared earlier and the plants may be put into them during May. For successful growth, the ground in which celery is to be planted should have been heavily manured and the plants must be kept abundantly supplied with water in dry weather, without, however, allowing the ground to become sodden. The early part of May is the best time for sowing the main crop of beetroot and, among the other garden operations to be carried out during this month, the successive sowing of small quantities of lettuce and radishes must not be forgotten, if salads are desired by the household.

A Child's Washing Frock



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—This little girl's frock is made of white cotton voile, printed with a blue flower. Blue spotted ribbons are run through a string case at the waist and tied in smart bows at each side. The frock is an ideal one for the washub, as, apart from the fact that cotton voile washes

excellently and needs no special care, the removal of the ribbons allows the gathers at the waist to pull out quite straight, thereby making the ironing of it a simple matter, indeed. The collar and cuffs are of plain white voile, hemmed with beading, and two rows of beading, from the neck to the waist, are so placed as to simulate a little bolero. The hat is a floppy black leghorn, with a blue ribbon.

Cheese and Cheese Making

Did you ever visit one of those interesting little model cheese farms in Holland? They are well worth going to see and the trip out from the city, Amsterdam, for example, is a delightful one to take on a pleasant, sunny day. The way that most travelers in that land probably go on such a journey is by boat. Out on the Zuyder Zee, you sail, and on through narrow canals. On the way, one usually stops to visit the quaint little island village of Marken, where the crowds of plump little Dutch children come flocking down to welcome the tourists, conduct them through the little village and into the quaint old homes where the still quieter older folk are waiting to receive their guests. You may recognize them too, every one, on the various post cards for sale all about. Then you go on again by boat to other picturesque villages, to Volendam, for instance, where the little Dutch girls and older women wear fascinating lace caps.

Taking to the boat again, you sail along still farther until, at length, you come to some small place, such as Broeck or Edam, where the cheese-making industry flourishes. There some one always seems to be ready and waiting to show the visitors about a clean little factory, redolent of much scrubbing, and to explain how those delicious Dutch cheeses are made. One notices pile upon pile of smooth round cheeses, slightly flattened at top and bottom and colored a brilliant, festive red, with here and there, as contrast, a sphere of golden brown. The guide explains the process of making these popular articles of food, which Holland exports in such large quantities, far and wide; how the curd is broken up, the whey removed, the molds filled, the cheeses dipped in dampened salt and turned for several days, soaked in brine, washed thoroughly, dried and aired, being frequently turned, and finally painted over with some coloring matter which gives them their brilliant scarlet coat. Sometimes one sees them colored blue and red, in alternate segments, like a holiday ball for a baby.

The making of that cheese, commonly known as pineapple, is quite an interesting process, or rather, the shaping of it is. Did you ever wonder where or how it got its particular shape and curious marking or pattern? At the model dairy, in Broeck, they show the visitors how it is done. Instead of putting the cheese in an ordinary mold or press, when it is ready to be shaped for the market, they divide it into sections, according to the size desired, and put each of these portions into what looks like a common string bag—the kind the cook takes to market in France and other European countries. This is tied firmly around the top, hung from a beam or hook, and a heavy weight is attached to the lower end; that gives the point to the cheese and the knots of the bag, cutting into the

cheese, form the indentations and pattern impressed into its surface.

Many European countries make cheeses of various sorts. England, of course, is particularly famous for hers; the Cheshire cheese, celebrated forever by Samuel Johnson and his favorite eating house, Cheddar which is made in Somersetshire, and Stilton which comes largely from Leicestershire. To return to Holland, there is, in addition to the well-known Edam variety and others, a cheese made in Gouda, a small town which has been long renowned in fiction and in various industries of Holland. Emmmentaler cheese is made in Switzerland, largely in and about Berne. This is the sort that, when whole, reminds one somewhat of a millstone, for it is large and flat. It is delicious and, like others made in that country, is exported far and wide. In France, they often call it Gruyère and elsewhere merely Swiss cheese.

France furnishes Roquefort cheese, made in and about the town of that name, of sheep's milk. These cheeses are ripened, as they say, in the caves or grottoes of that mountainous region. Another delicious cheese, which is made in France but perhaps not widely known outside, is the Mont d'Or, often made of goat's milk. Almost anyone who lives, or has sojourned at all, in France knows the delicious cream cheeses to be had there, the Gervais or petit Suisse, as they are called.

Italy is particularly noted for its Parmesan cheese, which is made in and near Parma, on the banks of the River Po. This is an extremely hard cheese and is often sold grated. It is used in many delicious Italian dishes, which cooks in other lands are adopting.

Cheeses of various sorts are made in the United States, but without many distinctive names, these being known chiefly as American cheese. One variety, known as cottage cheese, is made quite universally in the homes. It is easily prepared and may be used in a great many ways. Put the sour milk in a kettle and heat on the stove, being careful not to let it boil. If it should get overheated and the curd become hard, that may be remedied by putting it through the meat grinder. When well soured and heated, turn it into a cloth and drain out the whey, then press the cheese into shape. This may be made into balls and served with salad; it is also excellent with jelly. Or it may have chopped green peppers, pimentos, olives or nuts chopped into it and be used in salads or sandwiches.

The French make a variety of cottage cheese, without heating the sour milk. They merely turn it into sieve-like molds and, when the whey has dripped out sufficiently and the remaining curd settled into a jelly-like consistency, they set it away on the ice to become well chilled, then serve it with sugar and sweet cream, or, often, with fresh fruit, strawberries in particular. These molds are commonly fashioned of white earthenware, heart

Reclaiming Furniture in the Wake of Fashion

Most of us have been fooled by fashion, at one time or another. But the connoisseur is wholly immune to the subtle fascination of its fads, and it may happen that we shall awake some day to the fact that our furniture is absolutely void of artistic value. But we need not despair, for, with a fret saw, a chisel and a paintbrush, wonders can be worked.

Strip off all machine-made ornaments and other senseless, mean and frivolous features. Substitute simple wooden knobs for the "fancy" brasses. These knobs are kept in stock by some of the hardware dealers.

A visit to the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century furniture rooms at the museum will suggest ways in which the fret saw may soften the severe lines of the "Mission," and how a molding or two may give a touch of Renaissance dignity to the meanest modernism. If a furniture collection is not accessible, the library may be visited instead. Consult Lockwood or Latham, Hunter or Hurrell, Tipping or Tanner, Nye, or Macquell, or Bajot.

Suitable moldings may be selected from the stock of a molding manufacturer. The mitering of ends of moldings, where they come together at the corners, should be left to some one with experience in the use of tools. The molding should be glued on (liquid glue will do) and well nailed with brads, driven in holes made with an awl.

By these simple means great improvement in line and form may be wrought, but the brush produces even more striking transformations.

Color is an inexhaustible source of enjoyment. Every color is satisfying by itself if it is kept pure and if it is not disturbed by an inharmonious environment. However, the value of any color may be increased to many times its intrinsic value by surrounding it with other colors of the right quality and rightly arranged. This does not mean that only a single pigment should be used in each color. Most pigments need to have some white added to them; and, in addition, it also may be necessary to introduce a very little black into the mixture, so that the work may drop into its environment and become an integral part of it. Choose a color which contrasts with the color of the wall. For instance, if the wall is blue, do not use blue for the furniture. Red and yellow should predominate in such a room, with perhaps some minor pieces in black or in white. White paint should be softened by adding some earth yellow (yellow ochre) and, if necessary, also a very little black. The black paint may also need softening with white or yellow. For yellow, use yellow ochre, to which may be added burnt Sienna or chrome yellow. For red, use vermillion and

Indian red. For green, use Paris green with Prussian blue. Ivory black and zinc white are preferable to other blacks and whites.

If there is an oriental rug in the room, wash it clean by a liberal use of soap and cold water. Then mix the chosen color, so that it matches the corresponding color in the rug. Or, if this color is not to be found in the rug, its quality should be such that, when a sample of the color is laid on the rug, it seems to belong there. If several colors are used in one room, arrange them as they are arranged in the rug. Do not put two colors next to each other which are not adjacent in the rug.

The easiest way to get the paint is to buy a good grade of ready-mixed enamel paint. When the right color cannot be obtained by mixing these ready-mixed paints, the needed pigment should be bought ground in Japan. These Japan colors should be mixed, with a good interior varnish, to the consistency of the ready-mixed enamel paint. A paint of better quality than the ready-mixed paint is thus obtained. For the last coat, one should use a mixture of one-half paint and one-half varnish. The paint should be

applied with a flat bristle brush, one and a half inches wide.

The paint should be brushed out well, first crosswise and then lengthwise, with long, even strokes, so that no brush marks are left. Each coat must be allowed ample time to harden before the next one is applied. If the surface to be painted is glossy, the gloss should be taken off by rubbing with sand-paper before painting. Also each coat should be lightly rubbed with fine sand-paper before the next coat is put on. The number of coats required depends on the color to be covered up and on the opaqueness of the pigment which is used.

The best way to get a smooth, dull finish is to rub the last coat with pumice and water, but this requires several coats of paint, some skill and a shop to do it in. A very good dull surface can be produced by simply mixing some turpentine with the last coat.

A Good Cleaner for Paint

One experienced housekeeper finds that a mixture of common clay and benzine is an excellent thing for cleaning paint.

Odds and Ends of Spring Fashions

Fashion seems to have allied itself with those who oppose all knitting that is not done for the men in the service, and has designed such attractive substitutes for the sweater that, nowadays, the fashionable woman is quite ready to banish all sweaters from her wardrobe. These new arrivals may be had in various materials—satin, wool, piqué, silk, leather, and in a variety of designs as well.

Those of piqué are attractive, when worn with a sheer white blouse and a blue Eton suit. They come well down over the belt, and are fashioned much as men's waistcoats, save for their length. The satin waistcoats are equally attractive, when worn with a suit, while those of heavier materials are better worn without another coat. Some of these new substitutes for the slip-on sweater follow its example and slip over the head; others fasten down the front or at the side. Those intended for wear with sports skirts come up rather high in the neck, some having sleeves; those designed for wear with a suit are somewhat lower. And nearly every design fits in rather closely at the hips, being about hip length.

Perhaps it is the arrival of the waistcoat that has created the necessity for unusually attractive neckwear; whatever the cause, this spring's fashions in collars, jabots and gumpies are decidedly interesting. A smart new jabot is of novel design, a square measuring about 12 inches on each side, made of very sheer material edged with fine lace, and gathered in a very little where it is joined to the high collar. This jabot lies flat, when worn. Another new bit of neckwear had a high collar, to which the jabot was fastened at the very middle of the front by means of tight gathers, the joining being small enough to be covered by a small brooch. This jabot was made of two squares, about eight inches long, which lay flat at the bottom, the whole top side being gathered in. Another square jabot, made of two squares, was plaited into the collar in seven small, flat plaits, so arranged that the jabot fitted around the collar to the side of the neck, and its three points lay out flat. Very pretty collars are made of the wide, frilled material that can be bought by the yard and made into surplice collars and narrow cuffs to match.

Gumpies are lovely this season, and have added to their charm by appearing in colors. Narrow plaiting of blue or orange edged the collar of one gumpie; another is blue all over. Several of these new gumpies have wide, vest-like belts attached, some showing a sheer gumpie with a vest of heavier material. Striped silk is used for some of these smart accessories, but the thin materials are more popular.

The woman who enjoys making little gingham frocks, or contemplating making an Eton suit of linen or madras, will find these dainty gumpies a great help. With the aid of one of them, it is necessary only to make the sleeves of a blouse and an Eton jacket; the gumpie forms the rest of the waist.

Pockets are appearing in the belts of many of the new suits and frocks, one very pretty skirt of coarse white linen having the wide belt and the big pockets made in the same piece, the pockets hanging loose from the belt.

Both were of the white linen, embroidered in yarn in vivid colorings.

The woman who likes original combinations of materials will welcome novelties, such as a dark blue and beige dress of satin and wool scrim. The straight under tunic was of dark blue satin, made without unnecessary fullness, and the overdress of wool scrim in beige color, loosely belted and very simply made. The round collar and the plaited, five-inch cuffs were of rose-colored organdie, relieving the dull tones of the frock itself. Another dress, showing a similar combination, was of the scrim and satin in dark blue, the overdress being box plaited. Very practical for the business woman or the school girl was a dark blue wool Eton suit, with detachable blouse of dark blue linen, and quite as practical for warm weather wear, if worn with dark blouses, are the new imported suits of fine, closely woven wool, made without sleeves. Even the ordinary tailored suit depends largely on its accompanying blouse this spring, and blouse designers have risen to the occasion most satisfactorily, creating many attractive models.

The colored blouse promises to enjoy much favor, and, while it frequently follows the example of the frilly white blouses, one or two smart tailored models have been shown. One that was particularly pleasing was of French blue organdie, fastening with loops down the front, made with a round collar and deep cuffs of white lawn. Another, of rose-colored voile, was embroidered in small sprays, and had many hand-hemstitched tucks. There is much hand embroidery on the smart blouses this season, many delightfully simple models depending on hand-scattered frills, collars and cuffs for their effect. Drawn work appeared on white blouse in a square design, with small hand-embroidered sprays in the squares.

A Sauce for Beets

Did you ever serve beets this way? Most people seem to think that they have done their duty by these good vegetables if they boil them until they are really done and then serve them sliced, with a little butter melted over them. One housekeeper makes a sauce for hers, which her family and guests all consider delicious. As she is one of those excellent old-fashioned cooks who does not believe in bothering—as she says—with measurements, it was difficult for the appreciative guest, who kept house herself when she was at home, to get accurate directions.

"It all depends," insisted the hostess, "on the quantity of beets you are using. For what I call an ordinary amount, for four or five people, I suppose, I melt 1 teaspoon of butter in a saucepan and stir into it 1 tablespoon of sugar. I put about 2 teaspoons of mustard, also about 2 tablespoons of vinegar—unless it is too sharp; in that case, I use less. Then I add hot water until I have made the required amount of sauce, and let it all cook together for a few minutes. I peel the beets and cut them into small cubes, stir them into the sauce and serve. That is all; but we like it better than just butter and pepper and salt."

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WISCONSIN'S VOTE IN SENATE CONTEST

Growth of Germanism in the State as Indicated by the Returns—Problem One of Americanization of the Aliens

This is the first of three articles to be printed in The Christian Science Monitor reviewing and analyzing the vote of Wisconsin in the recent election of a United States Senator.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The recent senatorial election in Wisconsin presents many features worth close examination. First, as to alienism; second, as to fusion of loyalists when the election of an undesirable candidate is possible; third, as to the future political alignment in this State.

A study of the table of returns from the election leaves no escape from the conclusion that out of every four men in Wisconsin, at least one may be looked upon as an American in his political or racial ideals, or both. One hundred thousand men, in round numbers, voted for Victor L. Berger, Socialist, for Senator on a platform calling for immediate peace and the withdrawal of American troops from France. Of this number only a small percentage are real Socialists. The great majority deliberately, with full knowledge of their act, turned from either the Republican or Democratic party to vote for Mr. Berger.

New Holstein in Calumet County, a strong German community, in 1914 gave Senator Hustling, Democrat, 73 votes; Francis E. McGovern, Republican senatorial candidate, 60; Emil Seidel, Socialist, 8. On April 2, this year, in the contest to fill the unexpired term of Senator Hustling, that same community gave Joseph E. Davies, Democrat, 14; Victor L. Berger, Socialist, 28; Victor L. Berger, Socialist, 134. Eaton, in Manitowish County, one of the counties most heavily populated with men of German stock, in 1914 gave Hustling 112, McGovern 73, Seidel 4. This year Eaton gave Davies 26, Lenroot 42 and Berger 148. These are but instances selected at random. They are duplicated again and again in that whole group of lakeshore and near lakeshore counties inhabited by men from Germany or the descendants of men from Germany, including Milwaukee County, which went overwhelmingly for Berger. Dodge is known as the "Banner Democratic county of Wisconsin." So that even the question of La Follette did not enter. The men voted for Berger because in choosing between America and Berger they stand for the things that Berger stands for.

These are the communities that have scarcely been touched by Americanizing forces. The men of 1848 and their descendants naturally spoke German because it was their native tongue, and so many of them settled together that to speak German was pleasant. This made it seem more like the old home from which they were forced to flee. Most of the older men and women never learned English. They founded their own newspapers and these naturally were more inclined to feature things German than things American. In the schools German was the paramount language, not English. In the churches the same was true.

But throughout all this early period of the German settlements the alienism thus fostered was an honest alienism. These men believed in America and in the Civil War showed the extent of their belief. The alienism which their social habits promoted was a matter of convenience and there was no conscious conflict with Anglo-Saxonism.

But when the great German propaganda was launched in this country—some say that it was coincident with the visit of Prince Henry, others say that it began earlier—all this was changed. The fostering of things German became a settled design, and with it came the subtle attempt to turn the men of German lineage from things American. The German-American Alliance pushed out its tentacles. The textbooks now consciously and purposely sang the praises of Germany. The newspapers played upon the love of the German for the Fatherland. At honest use of German customs, language and traditions had been converted into a dishonest alienism. These men of German descent were fed day in and day out with the argument that Germany was right and the Allies wrong. Alienism, once debauched by German propaganda, was further debauched by Socialist propaganda, and the tally sheets of the first election in which the results could be registered finish the story.

The problem, according to men who are studying it closely, is, in last analysis, purely one of Americanization. Language and customs must be changed; the schools must be Americanized; the church services must be read in English; the German language newspapers must gradually be totally abolished.

STATEMENT ON TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—An interesting statement with regard to the patents and trade-marks bills was made by the president of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley, M. P., to a deputation of representatives of the trade and commerce of the country. Sir Albert Stanley said that the Government hoped that it would be appreciated by all the industries that the measures introduced were in the nature of "war-time" measures, and were designed solely for the protection and the betterment of the industries, and without the slightest intention of hampering or restricting the trade or

commerce of the country. On the other hand, abuses had crept up in the past of which their enemies had been the most assiduous to take advantage; for example, they had endeavored to build up by the use of trade-marks as the names of different products perpetual monopolies that would prevent any person or any trade in the United Kingdom from being able to supply those products, and thus, while, if a patent were granted, there would be but a limited monopoly for 14 years, when the process would become public property; yet by the astute coining of words to describe a product, what was in effect created was a perpetual monopoly in connection with the products, which was undoubtedly to the detriment of the public and a serious menace to the development of the manufactures and industries of the country.

In reference to the proposal that had been made for the introduction of a short bill to extend the life of patents for the period of the war, which had been stated to be non-contentious, Sir Albert Stanley said that his experience assured him that sometimes what appeared a very non-contentious bill provoked a great deal of opposition, and he was of opinion that there would be no greater difficulty in carrying through legislation to bring about all the desired reforms in connection with their patent procedure than in carrying through a bill dealing with only a portion, namely, the difficulties that had arisen in regard to the lapsing of patents that could not be worked during the present war. All classes of the community suffered and had to make sacrifices both of their interests and of their business during the war, and it would be impossible to place inventors and patentees, however important their inventions might be, in a privileged position; provision had been made in the bill for extending the life of all patents, and special provisions for extension were also proposed when it could be shown that direct losses had resulted due to the war, while a corresponding benefit had been given to the nation in connection with the industries at the expense of the patentees.

The bills were framed in a way that would admit of amendment. He did not wish to indicate the character of the amendments that might be entertained, but he wished the deputation clearly to understand that the one object of his department was to assist the industries and to develop the resources of the country by means of securing a betterment of the patent laws, and the breaking down of the abuses of the monopolies that had hitherto been associated with patents and trade-marks. It had, therefore, come almost as a surprise to him to find that such criticisms had been advanced against the proposals, while apparently the real object of the Government had not been adequately appreciated by those who had examined the bills. With regard to the Trade Marks Bill, there were many words that had passed into common language, and could be found in their dictionaries, as the names of or descriptive of new products, words that were probably coined for the convenience of simple description and designation, and it would be unfair to the manufacturing and trading community of the country to permit a word which had become the only practical designation of devices or products that were now open to all in the realm to produce to be solely associated with the products and manufactures of one firm; for that would be creating monopolies of a perpetual character and hampering and restricting trades for the development of which the patent law was solely and only created. It must always be remembered, he added, that the granting of patents was for the encouragement and the development of industries by the creation of a limited monopoly for the benefit of those who introduced the new inventions; provisions, however, had always been made in the existing statute to safeguard against any abuse that might arise thereunder affecting the interests of the community as a whole.

WHEAT PRICE CALLED FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—That the present price for wheat of \$2.21 a bushel is fair is the opinion of Hon. Geo. Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs in the Saskatchewan Government and vice-president of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company. He considers that even allowing for the high prices charged for everything the farmer needs, the price is an adequate one, and contends that the farmer must remember he is largely self-supporting in the way of food, whereas the wage earner in the city who has to buy all his bread finds a great difficulty in making ends meet with prices at their present level.

IDLER MEASURE WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Heads of police forces in the Province hail with pleasure the recent order-in-council making it an offense for any male over 16 or under 60 to be found without work. It has been a bad thing for the cities, and even worse for the rural districts where the labor market has been unsettled by the tendency of the workmen on the farms to take extended holidays without regard to the needs of their employers.

SIX SHIPS BEING BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Dominion Shipbuilding Company, which expects to figure prominently in the future shipbuilding plans of the Dominion Government, has at present six large vessels under construction in its Toronto yards, although only the frame work of the main building has been erected, and already 7000 men are employed, some working on the plant and others on the ships.

CONTROL OF LABOR IN WAR MAY COME

Investigation of Conditions in United States Shows Lack of Cooperation in Vital Industries—Warning Is Sounded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is becoming increasingly evident from week to week that the question of labor in relation to the prosecution of the war is one of the most important problems confronting the United States Government at the present time. The investigators into the war activities of the country which have been conducted by congressional committees, leave, in the opinion of those who took part in them, no room for doubt that the lack of some control over labor to prevent strikes and cessation of work has been a most important factor in delaying work of vital importance. Members of these committees who expressed their amazement at the amount of labor lost through strikes and lockouts, for one reason or another, have repeatedly prophesied that Congress can no longer shirk its responsibility, but must face the issue squarely in the interest of national mobilization.

There is no longer any attempt to underestimate the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for definite action in respect to what privileges labor will be permitted to exercise during the prosecution of the war. The question was taken up seriously in the Senate on Friday, when Senator Fall of New Mexico warned that body that before this war was brought to a successful conclusion every able-bodied worker would be conscripted into the national working service. He roundly accused Congress of shirking its responsibility and passing it through the door of the White House. Military necessity, he declared, will no longer permit the granting of immunities or privileges which hamper the success of the cause. "Political cowardice," said the Senator from New Mexico, "is as much to blame as personal cowardice in the trenches."

The issue has now been squarely raised between those who, like Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, believe that it is dangerous to interfere with labor as organized in peace time, and those who, like many members of Congress, are convinced that labor, if it has not been slackening, has at least failed to come up to the requirements of the crisis. Only recently Mr. Hurley of the Shipping Board had to appeal to labor in the shipyards to do "better for April than it had done in March, intimating at the same time that much more could have been accomplished. Francis T. Bowles, in charge at Hog Island, made the statement, recently, that the story is the same along the whole Atlantic seaboard, a story of lack of enthusiasm which is hindering production.

In a bill relating to sabotage, introduced in Congress exactly a year ago and now just emerged from conference committee, a clause was inserted by the conferees reserving to labor the right "to agree together to stop work or not enter thereon with the sole bona fide purpose of securing better wages or conditions of employment." This report was promptly rejected by the Senate, chiefly through the influence of senators who, from the investigations, had become convinced that strikes had done immense harm already, and that a clause of this character was quite uncalled for.

The result of the rejection of this clause, although there is no law to prevent strikes or take away any privileges, is that the federation of labor is up in arms. Samuel Gompers and others have been accusing any abuse that might arise thereunder affecting the interests of the community as a whole.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, the nearest approach to a labor representative in the Senate, voiced the same sentiments on Friday regarding the danger of interference with organized labor.

These warnings, it is believed, will avail little, as it is certain that a majority of the Senate, at least, believe that some measure of control over labor is necessary, and that the United States is face to face with a situation which Great Britain confronted two years ago. At the present time the President has ample power to take over any and all industries, and to this extent virtually conscript capital, but when an industry is taken over there is no way in which workmen can be made to work in those establishments if they don't want to do so.

The efforts which have been made to keep labor constantly employed have not been entirely successful. Wages have been generally advanced and bonuses given for continued work, but the net result is disappointing, as men who make enough to live on in four days refuse to work more than four. Wages have been more or less standardized, but strikes have continued, and threaten to continue, in the shipyards, the munition factories and the mines of the country. There is evidently no more disposition to accept the awards of arbitration committees now than there was in time of peace. All these facts have been recently brought to the attention of Congress, and will form the background for whatever action will be taken.

TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Increases in the salaries of supervisors, principals and both elementary and high school

teachers have been granted by the Winnipeg School Board. The increases vary from 15 to 25 per cent and will be made to date from Jan. 1 of this year. It will cost the taxpayers about \$100,000 a year more to pay their teachers than it did formerly. This is the first revision of the teaching schedule since 1911.

Appropos of the rise, it might be stated that the three western provinces are suffering from a dearth of teachers; in Alberta over 700 schools are closed at the present time, because no teachers can be procured. This is a serious matter because it means that thousands of children are being deprived of a whole year of education. The salaries to be paid to members of the teaching staff of this city in future are as follows:

(a) Principals of high schools, \$3000 to \$3600, increase \$100.
(b) Assistants in high schools, men, \$2000 to \$2800, increase \$100; women, \$1200 to \$2000, increase \$100.
(c) Instructors in manual and mechanical arts in high schools, \$1700 to \$2400, increase \$100.
(d) Instructors in domestic science, household arts and physical culture for girls, \$1200 to \$1800, increase \$100.
(e) Men principals of elementary schools of from 10 to 16 rooms, \$2000 to \$2800, increase \$100.
(f) The salary for men principals of schools of 16 rooms and upwards, who have reached the maximum salary under the foregoing schedule, shall be \$2900 for the first year and \$3000 for the second and subsequent years.

(g) Except where by resolution of the board the salary of the principal has been or may hereafter be fixed at a special sum for principalship, plus the schedule salary for the grade taught, the minimum salary for women principals shall be \$1500 per annum, with increase of \$100 per annum until a maximum of \$2000 is reached.
(h) Elementary grade teachers who have not had experience in teaching, equivalent, in the opinion of the school management committee, to one year's service in the schools of the city, shall receive salary at the rate of \$600 per annum during the first year of their engagement. This year of probationary service shall not be considered as advancing the time of such teachers in the salary schedule.
(i) Elementary grade teachers shall be paid according to the following schedule:

Grade	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
1 to 4	\$800	\$800	\$850	\$900	\$950
5	825	825	875	925	975
6	850	850	900	950	1000
7	875	875	925	975	1025
8	900	900	950	1000	1050
9	925	925	975	1025	1075
10	950	950	1000	1050	1100

(j) Manual training teachers, \$1300 to \$1800, increase \$100.
(k) Household science teachers in elementary schools, \$900 to \$1200, increase \$100.
(l) Supervisors of primary grades in music, drawing, sewing and household arts, \$1500 to \$2000, increase \$100.
(m) Assistant supervisors, \$1200 to \$1500, increase \$100.
(n) Nurses (street car transportation to be supplied by the school board or \$50 in lieu of transportation), \$750 to \$900, increase \$50.

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ALASKA IS DEEPLY INTERESTED IN WAR

Though Country Is Geographically Far Removed From Conflict, Territorial Defense Council Has Done Good Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

JUNEAU, Alaska.—Although Alaska is geographically far removed from the world conflict and even from the din of military preparations, its population has taken a deep interest in the war. The activities of the Territorial Council of Defense have been devoted chiefly to aiding in having the natural resources of the Territory utilized for the benefit of the country. Alaska has great water powers, easily harnessed and conveniently situated. It has vast spruce forests capable of supplying, besides wood pulp, very large quantities of aeroplane timber. It is probably safe to assert that the waters of Alaska are the richest and most extensive fishing grounds in the world, though at present known to the country only for the canned salmon shipped each season.

The Council of Defense has seized the opportunity to urge upon Congress the necessity of immediate legislation allowing these resources to be utilized. It is pointed out that if the water powers were developed they would now have been employed in the manufacture of the much needed nitrates for fertilizers and for explosives; and if the forests of Alaska could be secured for pulp it would materially relieve the present shortage of paper.

The Council closes its recommendations to Congress with the following assertions:

"Under the prevailing policy of so-called conservation of natural resources the Government's chief aim has been to prevent excessive profits. To that end the government permits developments only under such a permit as will place the officials at Washington in position to impose such terms upon the operator from time to time as they may deem proper. The scheme is inherently defective in failing to take proper account of the very obvious fact that the investor in any enterprise always takes a chance of losing his entire investment. If the government intends directly or indirectly to absorb the profits which exceed average interest, it should also

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assume some responsibility in case of loss. No one will hazard a loss without an opportunity for a winning in proportion to the risk."

PRO-GERMAN TO BE DEPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

GUELPH, Ont.—The arrest has been made of a student attending the Ontario Agricultural College, by the name of Santiago Abadia, whose home is in South America, and who was subsequently charged by the police court with having sent a letter to a friend in Colombia, containing matter which constituted an offense under the War Measures Act. The letter was written in Spanish, and in the course of it Abadia said: "In relation to the war, if I am not mistaken you are pro-ally. I respect your inclinations, but I am becoming more pro-German daily, and every morning I pray for the Kaiser and his army. What I regard most is not being able to celebrate the German victories as we used to in San Bartolome." In referring to the Americans, the writer said, that they were "playing the seagull," and hoping that others would pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined \$100, in addition to which he is to be deported to his own country.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Provincial Government, acting in accord with the Dominion authorities in regard to the passing of the Daylight-Saving Bill, has approved of an order-in-council, making the advance operative in all parts of the Province. This action was held to be necessary as the statute requires that in all matters affecting contracts and civil rights "time" must be fixed by provincial legislation.

Mr. Hull of Leominster, for the bill, explained that the proposition has been under consideration for years and was a step toward military proficiency. Mr. Young of Weston said the bill was intended to unify the present system in the State, some communities having physical training while others gave little attention to this subject.

Mr. Doyle of New Bedford strongly opposed the bill, declaring that if it was passed the annual appropriation would soon be multiplied tenfold. In reply, Mr. Hull remarked that the State paid last year \$30,822 for the Boston Continuation School.

BILL FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION PASSES

Massachusetts House Takes Favorable Action on School Measure Against Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Although debate on the bill to establish a state system of physical education in the public schools of Massachusetts brought out that school committees today have ample power in this direction, the House passed the bill on Tuesday by a vote of 95 to 45. Representative Atwood of Boston, who declared there is little demand for the bill, gave notice of his intention today to move reconsideration of Tuesday's vote. The bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee with three dissenters. Mr. Atwood, one of them, declared the expense to the State to be unwarranted during the war. It carries an appropriation of \$5000 for the first year of the proposed system of physical education, \$3000 being provided for the salary of a physical director to supervise the schools of the State.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MANY CANDIDATES
OUT AT MICHIGAN

Coach Carl Lundgren Expects to Turn Out Good Varsity Baseball Nine to Represent the Wolverines This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—With the opening game of its schedule drawn for Saturday, the University of Michigan baseball team is finally rounding into shape. The large number of candidates who had been induced to turn out by the fact that the Wolverines will encounter Western Conference baseball competition this spring for the first time in a decade, have been sifted into first and second teams, and Coach Carl Lundgren has been busy this week coalescing his first-string men into a cohesive variety.

What Michigan's chances will be this year in the conference tournament, is a question, but certain it is that the Wolverines will not lack willing candidates. More than 20 men applied for the pitcher's position alone at the start of training. Competition for other positions on the team has been equally keen, and Coach Lundgren's chief difficulty has been in disposing of his material in time to devote sufficient attention to his first team before the opening of the regular season.

Because of financial difficulties arising out of the war, in many of the Southern universities, Michigan was obliged to cancel her annual spring baseball trip. The training formerly secured by the players on this trip was supplied by a pre-season series which the Wolverines arranged with the Columbus team of the American Association.

From the showing thus far displayed on Ferry Field, Michigan will combine a strong defense with a good attack. All of the Wolverines were given special batting practice for a week before regular playing was attempted, and nearly all can handle the bat to good advantage. W. H. Gilmartin '20, first base; J. P. Adams '19, second base; T. C. Garrett '19, third base; and K. J. Knode '20, have been presenting a sterling infield defense in the practice sessions. Adams is a sure fielder, a fair hitter, and is apparently an ideal second baseman. Gilmartin has been doing good work with the bat and his long reach at first base serves to secure many of the throws that would ordinarily pass a shorter player. Garrett can field well, but seems to have difficulty in getting the ball away rapidly. Coach Lundgren believes he can correct this difficulty. Knode, at short, has been covering a wide amount of ground, and has been hitting the ball in good form.

In the outfield, Coach Lundgren is uncertain as to whom he will use. R. L. Wilkins '20, A. P. Olmarcher Jr. '18, Erich Langenhan '20, and R. S. Cooper '19, are upmost in the competition, with the odds favoring the latter three. Langenhan makes up for slowness in excellent judgment and good hitting. Cooper is fast and has been hitting well. Olmarcher is the best hitter of the three.

L. B. Genebach '20, the substitute quarterback on the varsity football team, is showing the best form behind the bat. Several other promising catchers have been crowded aside by Genebach as a result of the latter's accurate throwing, and good baserunning.

E. E. Ruzicka '20 has been the star pitcher performer so far this season. He has lots of speed, and a good curve, but lacks control. If he acquires the last-named quality, he should prove a winning boxman. Francis Glenn '19, H. J. Saunders '19, W. S. Parson '20, and N. D. Scheidler '18, are other pitching candidates. Glenn and Saunders have shown themselves to be dependable performers, and Scheidler should make a good relief man. The probable lineup will be: Knode, ss.; Adams, 2b.; Cooper, 1b.; Olmarcher, rf.; Gilmartin, lb.; Garrett, 3b.; Genebach, c.; Ruzicka, p.

Owing to various reasons, the tentative baseball schedule first announced, has been modified. Under the new schedule, Michigan opens the season Saturday, against Western Reserve University, and will meet in turn nearly all the conference teams. The complete schedule follows:

April 20—Western Reserve University at Ann Arbor; 24—Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing; 27—Case School of Applied Science at Ann Arbor; 29—Indiana University at Bloomington; 30—Notre Dame at South Bend.

May 3 and 4—University of Chicago at Ann Arbor; 5—Indiana University at Ann Arbor; 11—Ohio State University at Columbus; 15—Michigan Agricultural College at Ann Arbor; 18—State University of Iowa at Ann Arbor; 20—University of Illinois at Ann Arbor; 22—Ohio State University at Michigan; 25—University of Chicago at Chicago; 27—State University of Iowa at Iowa City; 28—University of Illinois at Urbana.

June 7 and 8—Notre Dame University at Ann Arbor.

CHICAGO AFTER TRACK MEET
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Negotiations are now under way for a dual track meet between the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin to be held at Madison June 1. It is arranged it will furnish the first outdoor dual meet for a long time between the two colleges. The plans include a baseball game on the same date between the two. Chicago's nine has a game at Madison May 31, and if the track meet is held the team will stay over to play a second game.

NATIONALS HAVE
A FINE OPENING

About 70,000 Watch Eight Teams in Major League Organization Start 1918 Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
New York	1	0	1,000
St. Louis	1	0	1,000
Cincinnati	1	0	1,000
Philadelphia	1	0	1,000
Boston	1	0	1,000
Brooklyn	1	0	1,000
Chicago	1	0	1,000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1,000

RESULTS TUESDAY			
Philadelphia 5, Boston 2.			
New York 6, Brooklyn 4.			
St. Louis 4, Chicago 1.			
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 0.			

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

BOSTON, Mass.—The eight teams in the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs opened their 1918 championship pennant race Tuesday in a very auspicious manner, no less than 70,000 persons attending the openings, New York as usual leading the list with about 30,000 and Cincinnati coming next with some 20,000.

The New York champions started in where they left off last year by winning the opening game from Brooklyn, 6 to 4. Philadelphia was the other eastern winner, defeating Boston 5 to 2. In the West Cincinnati and St. Louis were the successful teams, the first named winning from Pittsburgh, 2 to 0, and St. Louis defeating Chicago, 4 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA WINS
IN OPENING GAME

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mayer was Philadelphia's star performer Tuesday in the season's opening game, which the home team won from the Boston Nationals 5 to 2. He allowed two singles, one of them an infield scratch, in the first seven innings, and in the seventh he started the batting onslaught which clinched victory for his team. He hit to deep center for three bases with one out, scoring on Bancroft's single. McGaffigan followed with a single, and Stock drove both home with a double to center. Conway threw wild trying to catch Stock going to third, and the latter scored the fourth Philadelphia run of the inning.

Mayer had Boston shut out until the eighth, when two consecutive fumbles by McGaffigan allowed a pinch hitter, Bailey, who had hit safely, to score. Konetchy's double, Smith's single and Conway's sacrifice fly scored a run for Boston in the ninth. The score: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Philadelphia 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 5 1 Boston 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2

Batteries—Mayer and Burns; Ragan, Hearn and Henry, Wilson. Losing pitcher—Ragan.

GIANTS WIN THEIR
OPENING CONTEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York club, champions of the National League, opened the season in an auspicious manner here Tuesday, defeating Brooklyn 6 to 4. The game was preceded by a parade by regulars from Ft. Slocum and naval reserves from the Pelham Bay station. Maj.-Gen. W. A. Mann, commander of the department of the east, threw out the first ball. The score: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E New York 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 3 Brooklyn 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 9 5

Batteries—Tresaupe, Anderson and McCarthy; Marquard, Cheney, Grimes and Miller. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

CARDINALS WIN IN
HARD HITTING GAME

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis opened the National League season here Tuesday with a 4-to-2 victory over Chicago. The locals hit Alexander hard and timely, pounding out nine hits for a total of 17 bases, while Meadows held the visitors scoreless until the ninth, when a rally netted two runs. The score: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E St. Louis 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 9 3 Chicago 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 2

Batteries—Meadows and Gonzales; Alexander and Killifer.

CINCINNATI SHUTS
OUT PITTSBURGH

CINCINNATI, O.—Schneider's superior pitching combined with costly errors by the visitors enabled Cincinnati to win the opening game of the season here Tuesday from Pittsburgh, 2 to 0. One hit was all that Pittsburgh obtained off Schneider and there never was a time during the game when the Pirates seriously threatened to score. The score: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Cincinnati 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2

Batteries—Schneider and Allen; Cooper, Harmon and Schmidt. Umpires—O'Day and Byron.

PICKUPS

The Baltimore International League Baseball Club has signed Mike Mowrey, third baseman for the Brooklyn Nationals last summer.

Konetchy was about all there was to the attacking forces of the Boston Braves yesterday, the veteran first baseman making three of the five hits credited to his club.

Shannon, the former Boston National player, is playing a fine game at second base for the Athletics and should develop rapidly under the coaching of Manager Mack.

Every man on the St. Louis Browns made at least one safe hit yesterday, Gedeon the former New York player, leading with four in five times at bat. Sisler got away to a good start with two hits in five times up.

It is interesting to note that Alexander and Johnson, the star pitchers of the National and American leagues, lost their opening games. Alexander was batted hard by St. Louis, the Cardinals making nine hits for a total of 17 bases.

Of the two major league pennant winners, New York which lost the world series, was the only winner of its opening contest of 1918. Cloutte and Faber, the two star pitchers of the world series, were unable to check the batting of the St. Louis Browns.

Jackson of Chicago appears to be determined not to let his batting average get as low at the start of this season as was the case in 1917, when he just managed to get into the .300 class. In his opening game yesterday he made two hits in four times up.

With the American League race only two days old and the National League race just starting, the pitchers are beginning to show some championship form when Mays of the Red Sox and Schneider of Cincinnati can hold opposing teams to one hit each in nine innings.

MANY ENTRIES IN
SERVICE RELAY

Boston Athletic Association's Patriots Day Marathon Expected to Be Big Success

BOSTON, Mass.—With 16 teams already entered and prospects of several more deciding to take part bright, it is expected that the Boston Athletic Association Ashland-to-Boston Marathon relay race for service men Friday will prove to be a big success.

The race is to start at Ashland promptly at 10:30 in the morning so that it will be over in time for the spectators to see the Liberty Loan parade. The last runner is due to reach the finish line at Exeter Street by 1 o'clock. Among those expected to witness the finish is Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy.

Camp Devens is to be represented by at least five teams and should the trials which are to be held today show that more teams of ability can be selected, they will be entered. In addition to the Camp Devens runners, the following army or navy stations are expected to take part: Ft. Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.; Ft. Warren, Ft. Greble, R. I.; Springfield Armory, Boston Navy Yard, Bumkin Island, Cadet School, Camp Plunkett of Wakefield; Naval Radio School, Commonwealth Pier, and naval headquarters, Little Building. This gives the army nine teams and the navy seven.

TUFTS NINE STARTS
ON NEW YORK TRIP

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts College student body gave their baseball team a rousing sendoff Tuesday afternoon as they left on the annual New York trip. Early in the afternoon the squad held a short practice, in which the infield showed especially good form. At the batting practice the entire squad did good work with the stick. Coach Volk's men bid fair this year to uphold Tufts' reputation as a heavy-hitting team.

The team is to play a four-game schedule, meeting Fordham, Seton Hall, Pelham Bay Naval Camp and West Point. A squad of 13 men is making the trip. The pitchers are O'Marra, Spear and Tomas. Dwyer and Mullin will do the work behind the bat.

CATCHER KILLIFER
DENIED EXEMPTION

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—William Killifer, battery mate of G. C. Alexander of the Chicago Cubs, who was drafted recently, has been placed in Class 1A, subject to immediate call by the district draft board here.

Killifer was originally placed in Class 4A by the local board at Paw Paw. The Government appealed the case, and, upon investigation, the board found that Killifer is a man of property, that he has been employed for at least 10 years as a baseball star at least \$5000 per year, and that his wife is able to care for herself.

SWARTHMORE AT WEST POINT
WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point Academy and Swarthmore College baseball nines will cross bats on the academy diamond this afternoon.

ONE POSTPONED
IN THE AMERICAN

Cleveland and Detroit Are Forced to Hold Their Opening for 1918 Until Tomorrow

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
Boston	2	0	1,000
St. Louis	1	0	1,000
New York	1	1	500
Washington	1	1	500
Cleveland	0	0	1,000
Detroit	0	0	1,000
Chicago	0	1	1,000
Philadelphia	0	2	1,000

RESULTS TUESDAY			
Boston 1, Philadelphia 0.			
Washington 7, New York 6.			
St. Louis 6, Chicago 1.			
Cleveland-Detroit game postponed.			

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

BOSTON, Mass.—Three games were played in the American League baseball championship race Tuesday afternoon, the opening contest of the season at Cleveland between the Cleveland and Detroit clubs being postponed on account of adverse conditions. It will not be played until tomorrow as another postponement was necessary today.

St. Louis and Chicago held their opening at Chicago and the visiting team gave a great exhibition of heavy hitting by getting 18 hits off four White Sox pitchers and winning easily. In the East the Boston Red Sox were able to duplicate their performance of the opening day by defeating the Athletics, 1 to 0, while New York was given its first defeat of the season by Washington, 7 to 6.

BOSTON AMERICANS
WIN SECOND GAME

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Americans made it two straight from the Philadelphia Athletics by defeating them Tuesday afternoon at Fenway Park, 1 to 0. Mays pitched for the winners and was in championship form, holding the Athletics to one hit, made by Dugan in the eighth inning.

Perry pitched for the Athletics and showed up very well, especially with men on bases. The only run of the game was scored in the ninth inning on a two-base hit by McInnis, who went to third on an infield hit by Whitman and scored on a single to center by Scott. The score: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 8 0 Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2

Batteries—Mays and Agnew; Perry and Perkins. Umpires—Dineen and Connolly. Time—1h. 29m.

WASHINGTON CLUB
WINS FROM NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington evened up the series with New York here Tuesday by winning, 7 to 6, as the result of an eighth inning batting rally. The five pitchers used by the two clubs gave 15 bases on balls. The score: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Washington 7 0 2 0 0 1 4 7 11 0 New York 6 1 0 2 0 0 1 1 6 9 0

Batteries—Harper, Ayers, Dumont and Almsmith; Caldwell, Russell and Hannah. Umpires—Nallin and Evans.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS
CHICAGO WHITE SOX

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American League season opened here Tuesday with a 6-to-1 victory for St. Louis over Chicago. The visitors hit the world's champions' pitchers freely, Gedeon leading the attack with four hits, which included a double and a triple. After the game, Owner Philip Ball gave each of the St. Louis players \$50 as a reward for their good start.

A crowd estimated at about 18,000, including a number of soldiers from Ft. Sheridan, and some jockeys from the Great Lakes naval training station, with their bands, witnessed the game. A parade by the jockeys and soldiers, and the purchase of \$25,000 worth of Liberty bonds by members of the Chicago team, preceded the game. A service flag with eight stars flew from the flagpole in right field. The score: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E St. Louis 6 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 6 18 3 Chicago 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 4 18 1

Batteries—Loudemilk and Nunnaker; Cloutte, Danforth, Faber, Russell and Schalk.

KIECKHEFER TO DEFEND

CHICAGO, Ill.—August Kieckhefer of Chicago, champion, and Pierre Maudouze of Cleveland, challenger, will meet tonight in the opening game of a three-night contest for the trophy emblematic of the world's three-cushion billiard championship. A block of 50 points will be played each night. Kieckhefer won the championship here a month ago by defeating Alfredo De Oro of Cuba.

PARIS BASEBALL SCHEDULE
PARIS, France.—The schedule was adopted Tuesday evening for the season's games of the Paris Baseball League, comprising 26 teams. Ten games are scheduled for Sunday. All the clubs are made up of American soldiers or army service men.

FENWAY PARK
TODAY AT 3:15

Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1550

CHAMPIONS ENTER
THE DRAKE RELAY

Special 100-Yard Dash Will Include C. E. Johnson, Michigan; H. P. Drew, Drake, and J. V. Scholz, Missouri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Entries for the special 100-yard dash to be run at the Drake University relay carnival this year have been received from the University of Missouri, Dubuque College, the universities of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Drake. It is apparent now that the greatest race run in recent years will be staged in the Drake Stadium Saturday.

C. E. Johnson, star University of Michigan sprinter, is the latest speedster to be entered in the race. A dispatch from the Wolverine College says that their man is expected to win the race. Johnson won three firsts in dash events in the recent indoor meet of the "Big Ten" conference. H. P. Drew, world's champion at the 100 and 220-yard dashes, Drake University's entrant in the race, is training daily on the track where he will meet the fastest sprinters of the Middle West. The great runner has been handicapped this winter as last by lack of training facilities. The only place available for indoor work is too small to permit of dash practice, but since conditions permitted outdoor work, Drew has been improving rapidly.

J. V. Scholz, of the University of Missouri, who won the short dash at the Missouri Valley Conference meet last year, is in splendid form again this season, and ran the 100 in 9.3-5s. in a meet last Saturday. Solomon Butler, of Dubuque College, probably the best broad jumper in the country, always a winner at the University of Pennsylvania games, and the entries of Wisconsin and Illinois are unknown quantities.

Entries in the relay races newly made are from the universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska. In the University class, Iowa State College, at Ames, has also entered teams.

Michigan's entries are expected to be in the mile and two-mile relays. Personnel of the teams has not been announced yet by any of the entering institutions.

High school and college classes are well filled for early season prospects. Probably 20 colleges will bring teams and more than 40 secondary schools are preparing men to enter.

Little is known now of the entries in the added class for training camps and cantonments. It was planned early in the year to furnish races for soldiers and sailors; but no word of official sanction from the War Department has been announced.

HARRISON PARKER
TO MEET N. S. KELLY

NEW ENGLAND CLASS A AMATEUR
BILLIARD STANDING

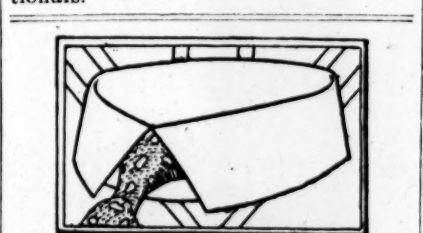
Won	Lost	P.C.
T. H. Clarkson	1	0
F. A. Frizell	1	0
N. S. Kelly	0	1
Harrison Parker	0	1
M. W. Parker	0	1
W. A. Paige	0	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—N. S. Kelly and Harrison Parker will meet this evening at the Mercantile Library Association rooms in the third game of the New England Amateur 18.2 ballkline billiard championship tournament. It will be the first game for each player in the series.

F. A. Frizell and W. A. Paige met in the second game of the tourney Tuesday evening and the former won, 300 to 230. The averages were low, but Frizell turned in a high run of 43.

CLEVELAND BUYS SCHAEFER
Service of the United Press Associations
CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland American League Baseball Club today purchased Herman Schaefer, famous baseball coach, from the New York Giants.

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS SIGN TWO
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Pitcher Vincent Molineux, released by the St. Louis Americans, and Grimm, first baseman, have been signed by the St. Louis Nationals.



New ARROW COLLARS FOR SPRING
Chest, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

A. Warendorff FLORIST
1193 Broadway, NEW YORK
Telephones Farragut 119 and 4353
Flowers by Wire to All Parts of the World

CHICAGO PITCHER
WILL BE DRAFTED

LINCOLN, Neb.—There is little chance for G. C. Alexander to enter the navy instead of going with the April draft quota from Howard County, Neb., his home, according to a statement made here Tuesday by Capt. W. L. Anderson, representative in Nebraska of Provost Marshal-General Crowder. Unless Alexander is able to secure permission to join the navy from military authorities at Washington, he will have to go to Camp Funston.

"Our general orders are to release no registrants to the navy after they have been called for duty in the army," he said, "and there is no reason why Alexander should be taken out of his present quota."

Alexander is tenth man in a list of 12 in the quota picked by his selection board.

TENNIS STARTS
AT CITY COLLEGE

Columbia University Team Is to Be Met Tomorrow in the Opening Match of Season

NEW YORK, N. Y.—College of the City of New York expects to get its lawn tennis season of 1918 under way tomorrow afternoon when its players meet the Columbia University team in the opening game on the latter's courts.

A number of cancellations and postponements necessitated the C. C. tennis management making changes in the schedule as originally drawn up. Nine matches are now booked, the final one coming May 23 when Fordham is played on the latter's courts. Two matches are to be played May 11. Amherst College being played in the morning and Stevens Institute in the afternoon. The full list as revised follows:

April 18—Columbia University at Columbia; 20—Stevens Institute at Hoboken; 26—Lehigh University at City College; 27—New York University at New York University.
May 4—Fordham College at City College; 11—(morning) Amherst College at City College; (afternoon) Stevens Institute at City College; 16—Manhattan College at City College; 23—Fordham College at Fordham.

ST. LOUIS RELEASES PITCHER
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Oscar Tuero, the Cuban pitcher, obtained from the Wilkesbarre club of the New York State League by the St. Louis Nationals, has been released under an optional agreement to Little Rock.

MOINEUX IS RELEASED
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Vincent Molineux, St. Louis American League pitcher, has been given his unconditional release. He was obtained from Villa Nova last year.

SETON HALL VS. LEHIGH
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The Seton Hall baseball team is scheduled to play the Lehigh varsity here this afternoon.

CALIFORNIA IS
WINNER IN GAME

Takes Fourth Contest in Series From Leland Stanford Jr. and Captures Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—The intercollegiate baseball season closed for the Leland Stanford, Jr., University and the University of California varsity nines when California won the fourth game of the series and took the championship from the Cardinals Tuesday afternoon on the California field.

The score was 4 to 2 in favor of the Bruins, who have won the first, third and fourth games of the series. Orichson scored first for California on an error in the second inning and again in the fourth he went to second on an error and scored on Dexter's hit. Hudson made two hits for California. Stanford went scoreless until the eighth inning, Galloway making a run in that inning and Davis scoring another in the ninth.

Ellison, pitching for California, allowed only two hits and struck out seven against Lufur's seven hits and 11 strikeouts for Stanford. Ellison was a little unsteady with his six bases on balls. Stanford had three errors marked against it, California following close with two. In order to shorten the season, this game, originally scheduled for next Saturday, was played off early in the week. No fifth game will be played and according to Stanford this is its last intercollegiate baseball game until the war is over. Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
California	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	7	2	2
Stanford	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	3

Batteries—Ellison and Dexter, Lufur and Davis. Umpire—Galloway. Time—1h. 50m.

EVERS AND DRISCOLL
CONFÉ ON TERMS

TROY, N. Y.—David Driscoll, president of the Jersey City International League baseball team, had a long conference here Tuesday afternoon with J. J. Evers, former Boston American League coach. Neither Evers nor Driscoll would say what terms were reached when Driscoll left on an afternoon train to put up Evers' stipulations to the directors of the Jersey City club.

Evers would not comment on his troubles with the Red Sox other than to say he is very sorry he cannot play with them, and declared any explanations should come from the Boston owners.

JAMERSON CLOTHES SHOPS

St. Louis Philadelphia BOSTON Cleveland Cincinnati

THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

XV—The Art of Illumination—The Byzantine, Celtic, Ottonian, French and Flemish Schools

This is the fifteenth of a series of articles dealing with this subject. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 26, Jan. 16, Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10.

Having traced the art of illumination through its early stages up to the point where the basic ideas have been established and scattered throughout several lands, it is interesting to study the subject by comparing the characteristics of the various schools which show the variation which the different nationalities introduced. By considering the principal schools we can follow the evolution of the art up to the point of its greatest splendor in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries.

Examples of the first period of Byzantine illumination are rare, yet it is from these early examples that the first real decorative illumination must be studied. The Byzantine work is based upon antique models almost as rigid as those of the Egyptians and the Syrians. At first the Byzantine border was slightly ornamented, but their figure work is of a much higher order than their other designs. Landscapes and trees are usually symbolic and fanciful. Buildings have no regard to relative proportions and are colored merely as parts of the general color scheme, just as best pleases the artist's eye. The most striking characteristic of the Byzantine style is the lavish use of gold.

Turning from the Byzantine, it is the Celtic style of illumination which should next be considered. This school dates from the Seventh to the Eleventh Century, its most famous product being the Book of Kells, of the Seventh Century, now in possession of Trinity College in Dublin. The two principal points of the Celtic style are, first, the entire absence of plant forms of foliage and, second, the excessive intricacy, minuteness and elaboration of the various patterns which are almost geometrical. One sees the distorted heads of dogs, serpents and other strange animals entwined into intricate knots. The origin of this Celtic characteristic has long been a matter of discussion, but it is quite likely that the art of pattern weaving or plaiting perpetuated in the Scottish plaids, for which the Celts have always been famous, had much to do with influencing the pen-work designs of the early Irish manuscripts. The Celts show consummate taste and skill in purely decorative work, however intricate, but were unable to cope with the human figure or anything approaching naturalism.

The next step after the Celtic school is known as Ottonian illumination, which represents the early German revival under Emperor Otto I, which rose out of the elements of Carolingian decoration. This school has been described as combining "the character of savage grandeur with naive originality." In it we find a combination of the bird and the serpent, and monsters which seem to be a revival of the semi-barbarous Celtic art, yet there is a vast difference in the elegance and refinement of drawing and the beauty of coloring.

The rise of Gothic influence marks the great dividing line between the old or heraldic and the new or naturalistic spirit in monastic art. By the beginning of the Thirteenth Century the initial—which in Celtic art had dominated the entire page—was losing its supremacy, being simply one factor in the general design. The delicate fringe work and filigree of pen flour-



A design of Celtic illumination

ishes which had sprung up around the initial as it became reduced in size, was converted into a succession of fine leaves and leaflets of ivy, usually entirely filled with burnished gold. The use of this burnished gold, it should be noted, reached its highest perfection only in the Fourteenth Century. Small figures, and later, groups of figures, took the place of the linear ornament in the interior of the letter, and calligraphy and miniature painting are shown to be successfully fused.

This consideration of Gothic influence is important, since it was the French Gothic which more or less affected illumination in every country. In Italy and in the South of Germany, this foreign influence was soon overpowered, so that by the end of the Thirteenth Century the various countries developed certain national characteristics which are easily recognizable.

French illumination as a whole becomes more or less monotonous to the student because of the incessant use of the ivy leaf, yet this style at its best possesses surpassing beauty.

The Flemish, or more properly the Netherlandish school, overlapped the country of its origin, and by extending itself throughout Germany and France complicated the certainty of identification by the fact that the number of



A specimen of Flemish illumination

Netherlandish illuminators was large, and they scattered themselves all over Europe, practicing their art and style in France, Germany and Italy. They all worked with the same minute care, and it is practically impossible to identify the work even of the most famous artists. For many years, for



A page in French illumination

instance, Hans Memling was given the credit for the marvelous Grimani Breviary, which is now known to be the work of Gerard David.

The characteristics of the Flemish school are the scroll foliage, flowers, fruits, birds, butterflies and other natural objects, on grounds of dead gold or monochrome. The whole treatment is bolder and broader, yet the execution is wonderfully accurate and careful. It was a favorite custom adopted by the patrons of the art of illumination to perpetuate their memory by being thus painted into the figures which decorate their favorite volumes. Some say that the Netherlandish invented the modern idea of landscape. At all events, they soonest brought it to perfection.

SEED REQUIREMENTS MET
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The requirements of the farmers throughout the Dominion having been satisfied in respect to seed grain, the Dominion Government Seed Purchasing Commission has ceased buying for the season. This commission has done most valuable work in stabilizing the market for seed grain. Without it, the grain rings would have had the farmers, short of seed, at their mercy.

BINDER TWINE PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—That binder twine which sold between 17 and 21 cents last year on the Canadian prairies will this season cost from 25 to 28 cents was the statement made by representatives of the largest distributors of twine here. On a 20-bushel wheat crop to the acre this means an increase over last year for twine alone of 20 cents an acre.



We invite inspection and comparison of values. Your personal call or inquiry by mail will be appreciated.

At this store a child can buy as safely as his parents.

THE DENVER DRY GOODS CO.
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IN THE LIBRARIES

Observe that the camp library is not a charity. Strange that there should be any need to say this. Yet it has become apparent, at many receiving points for books, that there are those, and not a few, to whom the admonition must be firmly administered, else much transportation and labor of sorting will continue to be wasted. The War Service Committee of the A. L. A. is not conducting stations in any way analogous to soup kitchens and old clothes bureaus. It is maintaining teaching and training centers, and ministering, through the suitable gifts of the people, to the intellectual comfort of the men in the service of their country. Then why send ragged or soiled books, and books distinctly gone past in text or style to our soldiers and sailors, to whom we would not think of sending cast-off socks or sweaters? Put into cold print, how incredible it looks!

Up to very recent times it has always been assumed that public libraries, as centers for the diffusion of knowledge and the means of culture, should possess as full a representation of all foreign literatures as it was possible to obtain, and the best of these, from a literary and historical standpoint, would naturally set forth with the greatest vividness the ideals of culture and morals upon which the nation so represented had been nourished. Regarded merely as literature and as material for comparative study, these works in various languages have been freely circulated and read. But under changed conditions, much discussion has been going on in the United States over the question of what is now the proper procedure in regard to German books, and one point strongly urged is that German books for children should be withdrawn from circulation. The Library Commission of one western State is said to be distributing about 5000 German story books, mostly fairy tales, which show a circulation of 32,000 during the past year. In the Cincinnati Public Library a number of pro-German books reported by patrons as being found on the open shelves caused the librarian, N. D. C. Hodges, to make a thorough search for such literature, and it was ascertained that objectionable books of this type had also been in circulation. Among the books were works of Frank Harris, von Bernhardt, and Prince Bulow. One of them was the gift of a former German consul at Cincinnati.

Director Anderson, of the New York Public Library, says that "since the United States declared war we have tried to exclude all pro-German literature from the circulating department"; but he lays down the obvious rule that such books would be retained for reference and study under proper conditions. "English World Empire," one of the books which have come under serious question in New York, was written before the entrance of the United States into the war, and its author, Capt. Alfred H. Granger, of the United States Army, has requested the library to withdraw it from circulation. In a public letter he states that he stopped the sale of it several

months ago because he thought it was likely to be misunderstood and misused. The book includes articles by several writers who are under British prohibition, and contains a quotation from George Santayana in praise of German Kultur, upon which the author comments: "Is not this what we as a people need?" But he says in his letter: "I am not and never have been in sympathy with the motive which we now know was back of the efforts of the German Government toward socialization."

The whole question should be squarely faced by every library board or committee, as well as by every librarian, and perhaps the small library has the most need to be wary. A cool wisdom exercised with dispatch is what the situation demands.

Nineteenth Century painting is illustrated by the April exhibition in the art room of the Springfield Public Library, beginning with Constable and the Barbizon school of France, including the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and their revolt against tradition, and so traveling an inevitable pathway to the decorative phase of art which characterized the end of the century, with Puvis de Chavannes as its most influential exponent. Whistler and Sargent, and after them Inness, Homer and La Farge, with other Americans who put worthy work to the century's credit, are represented. The exhibition also contains specimens of the Spanish, Dutch and Scandinavian schools, and altogether provides a very instructive view of the art of the past century.

The April bulletin of this library has a list of books under the taking caption, "The Return of the Birds," which makes known how many delightful books about birds the library has to offer bird students and bird lovers.

A "Book of Carnegie Libraries," by T. W. Koch, long the librarian of the University of Michigan, is partly historical of libraries in general in the United States and the development of the Carnegie library buildings and conditions. Mr. Koch has gathered from authoritative sources his information concerning the aims and working plans of Mr. Carnegie's library gifts, and supplements his own careful text with an introduction by R. R. Bowker of the Publisher's Weekly, and articles by Hamilton Mabie and Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick of the St. Louis Public Library. The book is illustrated with plates of Carnegie library buildings made by Mr. Koch some years ago through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie. Librarians can scarcely find elsewhere an equivalent for the clear comprehension of the place of the Carnegie library which is here afforded.

The University of Chicago sends out "Elements of Bibliography," prepared by Louis N. Fiepel for the Bibliographical Society of America; a book practically essential to the equipment of the librarian and library student.

GREATER COOPERATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA Ont.—A couple of distinguished naval officers occupied seats on the floor of the House of Commons, recently. These were Admiral Sir William Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indies squadron, and Admiral Chambers, Sir William Grant, who arrived from Washington, D. C., and Admiral Chambers, who came from Halifax to meet him here, were both guests at Government House during their stay in Ottawa. They were in conference with the Minister of the Naval Service, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, and other heads of the government, when the subject of greater cooperation between the Imperial and Canadian naval authorities was discussed.

EXCURSION TRAINS CANCELED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—By order of the Canadian Railway Association for National Defense all excursion trains on Western lines have been prohibited for the season of 1918. This includes special trains for religious conventions, Orangemen's conventions, race and athletic meetings, political demonstrations; and also special trains on public holidays.

Particular emphasis is placed upon the gathering facilities of this establishment and its presentation of authentic styles—arranged with such skill and such profusion as to afford wide opportunity for selection.

Suits for Town or Country
Coats for Sports or General Wear
Wraps for Semi-Dress or Evening
Gowns for All Occasions
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Shirts for Every Purpose
Specialized Types for the Younger Set

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED ALWAYS

THOMAS W. GARLAND, St. Louis

WITH THE ACOMA POTTERS

With the approach of spring one sees the native pottery at some stage of manufacture in every Acoma home. It may be a half dozen glistening white ollas set out in the courtyard for the purpose of drying them for decoration, or the shale being ground by the women for mixing and kneading to the proper consistency. During the winter months it is hard to keep the clay at a temperature such as not to benumb the hands; with the warmth of spring there is an awakening of the industry and it continues throughout the summer.

The Acoma potter's materials and utensils are few in number and the latter simple in construction. The shale or clay is selected from some locality known by tradition to produce the finest ware. Ground pieces of pottery which have been saved from unsuccessful firings or have been broken in household use are added and the mass is made plastic by the addition of water and the process of kneading.

The small bottom of an old olla is used by the potter to begin the shaping of the new vessel. A smooth, flat bit of stone with which to weld the coils together, and a set of tiny brushes made from the yucca fiber with which to paint, are other requisites for her work. A stone some 15 inches long by eight or 10 wide, having hollows wherein to mix the four or five colors—these having been obtained from various rocks pulverized and mixed with boiled juice of a plant of the purple lupine, called by the Acomas, wak—complete the outfit.

With these tools and a basin or small jar of water into which the smoothing stone is dipped from time to time, the patient designing of a piece of pottery begins. The women nearly always work in groups of two or three, for the sake of company, sitting on the floor upon a sheepskin with their legs before them and holding their work in their laps. Sometimes one woman of a family becomes more skilled in one branch of the work, as in modeling or in painting, in which case a specialization of labor results, she doing that particular work upon all the pieces. Among certain tribes of the northern Pueblos the men do the decorating but the Acoma men do not work in pottery.

The coils of clay of which the jar is to be composed are a quarter of an inch in thickness, rolled out as long as possible between the hands. Each coil is carefully welded into the preceding one and smoothed before a new one is added.

Pottery is made in many shapes and sizes, the olla for carrying water, of which the average capacity is about 16 quarts, and the flat bowls for serving food being the most common native shapes. There are also water bottles in the older shapes, loving jars, and great bowls for the mixing of batter. A cooking pot made by the Acomas is almost identical in design with the ancient gray ware found in the prehistoric ruins. In the latter the coils are not smoothed as in the modern ware. Neither are decorated. While still hot from the firing a coating of pitch is smeared over the surface, melting and running over the jar to give it firmness, impenetrability, and a sort of glaze.

The firing of the pottery is the most wonderful part of the whole process. A place among the rocks on the mesa side is selected, away from the windward side of things, and the firing is done on as quiet a day as possible. The decorated and properly seasoned pottery is carefully arranged in a slight excavation. The pieces are protected by broken pottery arranged so that the smoke will not mar the new pieces. At least a tenth of the pieces are broken in firing but those that endure the refining heat are brought out six or seven hours later by means of a cudgel and the soiled gingham apron of the patient potter, things of artistic worth.

PAPER-MAKING MATERIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade have made an order providing that from April 1, 1918, no material produced or collected in the United Kingdom, other than woods, straw,

raw vegetable fiber, or waste paper, may be bought or sold, in quantities exceeding 2 cwt., for the purpose of using or disposing of it for the manufacture of paper, cardboard, strawboard, millboard, or other similar goods, except under a permit granted by the Controller of Paper to the buyer. Subject to certain conditions, dealers holding sufficient supplies must, if required, furnish their customers during the next twelve months with twice the amount supplied to them during the last six months. From and after the date of the order the maximum price chargeable by a dealer to any such customer is to be a price not exceeding the average price charged by him to the same customer during the six months ended Feb. 28, 1918. Owners of mills or factories are required to make to the Controller of Paper weekly returns showing the quantities of each description of paper-making materials produced or collected in the United Kingdom delivered to them and giving the names and addresses of the dealers supplying the material, and the prices paid.

JAPAN TO SEND SHIPS TO ALLIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—The Allies have been asking Japan to supply them with shipping of half a million tons. The Imperial Government has since then made a careful investigation with reference to actual capacity of Japan's shipping that could be made available for the use of the Allies. It has been found that 150,000 tons can be made to be supplied to them in view of strong necessity with which the allied governments are now confronted. In what form that amount of shipping is to be supplied and the amount to be shared by different shipping interests here will be decided by the commission organized for the purpose.

It is most probable that the ships, instead of being sold to the Allies, will be chartered by them. There being a considerable degree of difference in the charterage here and abroad (it being much higher here), the ships will be chartered by the Allies at the rate prevailing with them, and the Imperial Government will go to the expense of paying the difference to shipowners here. A supplementary budget for that purpose is expected to be submitted to the Diet very soon.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GAINESVILLE, Fla.—Improvements worth \$52,000 will be made at the University of Florida with funds available for that use—\$20,000 on the auditorium, and \$14,000 for improvements in engineering building.

PRISONERS MAY WORK ON ROADS

Hampshire County (Mass.) Commissioners Ask Sheriff's Permission to Use Men in Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — If the consent of Sheriff Maurice Fitzgerald can be obtained, prisoners in Hampshire County this summer will be put to work on the repair and construction of highways. C. E. Hodgkins, county commissioner, believes that outdoor work by the prisoners would be good for them and good also for the county, and the other commissioners are of the same opinion.

It cost Hampshire County about \$150,000 for building and repairing state roads during the last two years, and Commissioner Hodgkins feels that much of this money could be saved by the use of prisoners from the county jail. The commissioner's plan is for the county to buy a portable stone crusher and a steam roller, and send gangs of 25 or more prisoners from the jail here to do the labor. The back towns of Hampshire County are in sad need of highway improvement, many of them being unable to raise enough money to put their roads in good shape. Mr. Hodgkins would have prisoners camp in towns that were too far away from Northampton to permit of taking the men to and from the work in auto trucks.

The inauguration of the plan depends entirely on the willingness of the sheriff to give his consent, as the sheriff's authority over the prisoners is supreme, and the county commissioners cannot go ahead without his cooperation. Mr. Fitzgerald as yet has not favored the commissioner's proposal, but it is not unlikely that he will give approval eventually.

Commissioner Hodgkins also favors the use of prisoners for farm work, at least during the war. He would have gangs sent out to help in plowing, seeding, haying, filling silos and doing any other kind of farm work. The assistance such gangs could give would help out amazingly, Mr. Hodgkins believes, and he is hopeful that the bill now pending in the Legislature authorizing such work by prisoners will become law.

UNIVERSITY IMPROVEMENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GAINESVILLE, Fla.—Improvements worth \$52,000 will be made at the University of Florida with funds available for that use—\$20,000 on the auditorium, and \$14,000 for improvements in engineering building.

Which Would You Eat?

Suppose you are very hungry. You go into one kitchen with old-fashioned equipment, untidy cooks, and the air filled with odors.

Then you go into another kitchen with white tile and enamel everywhere. The cooks are dressed in white. The air is pure and sweet. Everything is sanitary.

Then suppose some of the food from each of these kitchens is placed before you—which would you eat?

Pevely Dairy is like the cleanest and most sanitary kitchen you ever saw. Everything is in white. Everything is sanitary. Every bottle of Pevely Milk is pure.

If everybody in St. Louis appreciated Pevely equipment and methods as much as those we are already serving, we believe there would be only one dairy in St. Louis.

For the sake of your home and your pocketbook you ought to be a Pevely customer.

Quarts 12c—Pints 7c

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Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON WOOL MARKET QUIET

Final Boston Auction of Australian Staple—Boston Market Attention Directed Chiefly Toward Government Orders

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The most important event in Boston wool circles this week is the concluding of the Colonial wool sales. These wools were open for inspection Monday, at the warehouses of Brown & Adams, Jeremiah Williams & Co., J. Kosland & Co., and Hobbs, Taft & Co. On Tuesday, additional wools were on display at the warehouse of Hallowell, Jones & Donald. In all, there are offerings of 7500 bales, consisting of 700 bales of scoured fleeces, 500 bales of scoured pieces and locks, 1700 bales of top-making merino wools, 600 bales of greasy short combing merinos, 2200 bales of greasy combing pieces and broken merinos, 100 bales of carbonizing and broken merinos, and 2000 bales of greasy superior and good lamb merinos.

The Boston market is very quiet, with practically no trading going on. Most of the dealers have their inventories made out and handed in, and it is probably a question of not more than a week before the Government will be in a position to state which of these wools are desired and which may be sold without being subject to option. Prices as of April 5, it is thought, will show on the whole quite a high level above the previous stock-taking prices. Although the Philadelphia market followed the Boston dealers in refraining from trading locally, they showed that they disagreed with the action of the Boston trade committee in regard to trading in the West. They did, however, vote to refrain from buying the wool on the sheep's back. Some buying of the new clip, therefore, by Philadelphia dealers has taken place in the West. Prices for this clip in Arizona and Idaho are about 60 to 62c. In the latter State no sales are reported thus far, but in Arizona sales of fine, medium grades have been made. These, it is estimated, will shrink about 60 per cent. In Utah shearing is well under way, with no sales reported so far. Some of the clips are being sent to Salt Lake City warehouses to be disposed of to purchasers there.

The Philadelphia dealers in pulled wools feel that they may not be able to supply the Government with the wools needed, owing to the recent action of both the Boston and Philadelphia trades suspending sales. A committee of three has gone to Washington to find out, if possible, what wools are going to be needed and to see what can be done to relieve the situation for the pulled wool dealers, so that they may resume operations soon. Although the Boston trade did not count on the Philadelphia trade operating in the West, still, it is not complaining about the way in which matters have turned out and stands ready apparently to do everything in its power to help the Government get the number of heavy uniforms needed by next August. The Philadelphia body, with fully as patriotic intent, did not wish to take this step until asked to do so by the Government. The latter cannot take all the necessary steps without a great deal of help and cooperation, so that the trades must stand as the helping hand to the Government in much the way that the Liberty bonds are lending a helping hand to the soldiers fighting "over there."

The action of England in withdrawing from the South American market has given buyers from the United States a freer opportunity to operate in that market. The growers, however, hold to very firm prices and are making few concessions. In withdrawing the grant of private importation from South America, England has taken for the Government all arrivals, as well as unshipped stocks of these wools.

The Colonial wools for civilian goods' distribution will be held in London on May 9. Wool imported from Australia has been resumed.

The season at Cape Colony is practically over. There would have been more active trading at that center of late if greater tonnage had been available.

Men's wear mills are at a standstill, waiting for orders from Washington as to just what will be wanted for the new requirements. Many mills are preparing samples and submitting them as fast as possible to the Government authorities. The women's wear mills are halted also, awaiting developments. Civilian orders are accordingly relegated to the background for the present, in order that necessary supplies may be started. It is not the desire of the Government at this time to have to commandeer mills or insist upon civilian orders being canceled. So far, the former step has not been necessary, owing to the splendid cooperation of the mills, and the latter step has been taken by a few firms because they thought it the wisest course in their particular cases. That it will be made necessary generally is not thought probable in most circles, since the finishing of orders in the heavy weight uniforms the first of August ought to leave time enough for the production of goods for the civilian trade after that and in time for the retail dealers to get their supplies.

It has been remarked in clothing circles that with the increasing military needs there is certain to be a somewhat similar decrease along civilian lines as far as the men's wear trade is concerned. Naturally the civilian ranks are thinning as the

military ranks become augmented, so that there seems to be good foundation in fact for the argument set forth. Moreover, it is not a question of what civilians as a body want, but what soldiers as a body must have to maintain the best possible standard of efficiency.

REAL ESTATE

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to Robert Chapman Jr., their farm situated in Hopkinton and Westboro, Mass., containing about 435 acres of land of which 200 acres are in tillage and 235 acres in pasture and lumber. The buildings on the property consist of a mansion house of 12 rooms, three employees' houses, two barns, creamery, and other outbuildings. There are also on the property three apple orchards and many small fruit trees. The property has a total assessment of \$21,400. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in the transaction.

SALES IN THE SOUTH END

Several frame and brick houses owned by William D. Sohler and others in the South End District, have been sold to Chin Q. Sue. They consist of four 3-story brick houses located at 42 and 44 East Canton Street, also two 3-story brick houses at 29 and 31 Hamburg Street, standing on 3876 square feet of land, all taxed on a valuation of \$16,300 of which \$5300 is carried on the land. Also three 3½-story frame houses situated at 665 to 675 Harrison Avenue on 4950 square feet of land, extending from the corner of East Canton Street to the corner of Hamburg. This group carries an assessment of \$14,100, with \$9900 of it on the land.

Charles Constantine has sold to Lillian V. Greenblatt, a 3-story and basement brick house and lot of land, situated at 107 Appleton Street on 1170 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$6000, the land value being \$2900.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

An improved property has been purchased by Gustave E. Larson and wife, owned by Miles J. McGuire and wife, at 114 King Street, Dorchester. There is a total assessment of \$6300, including \$900 carried on the 3600 square feet of land.

Another small property has been sold at 8 and 10 Erie Street at the junction of Greenwood. It consists of a frame dwelling and 2483 square feet of land, all taxed on a valuation of \$6200, the land value being \$1200. Patrick J. Dwyer bought from Leon K. Kurkjian.

SALES IN THE ROXBURYS

Papers have gone to record today in the sale of a 2½ story double octagon front frame house, owned by Frank E. Smith and purchased by Sayde F. Cline. There is a land area of 7952 square feet, valued at \$4000, and the total assessment is \$8500. The location is 37 Howland Street, Roxbury.

The Angie K. Trask estate has sold to Stanley M. Bolster the 2½-story frame dwelling, at 4 Hazelwood Street together with 2600 square feet of land, and the property is now transferred to Alfred P. Russell Jr. The total assessment is \$4500 which includes \$1000 on the lot.

Title to a new cement house has just changed hands situated at 91 Prince Street, West Roxbury. It was conveyed by Frank W. Allen and wife to Leonie F. Punch. Total taxed valuation is \$7000 and the 5631 square feet of land carries \$2000.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Art Metal Construction Company, in which Boston capital is largely represented, made a very strong record of earnings in its year to Dec. 31. The balance before reserves for bad debts and other special reserves was \$532,888, compared with \$297,673 in 1916. This profit is equal to 62.1 per cent on the \$857,120 capital stock, compared with 34.7 per cent in 1916. Last year the company shipped \$3,387,200 of products, compared with \$2,286,000 the previous year. The statement of current assets and liabilities compares:

	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Ratio of Assets to Liabilities
1917	\$2,199,717	\$290,785	7.56
1916	\$1,653,724	\$455,087	3.63

CANADA'S CROP OUTLOOK BRIGHT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Spring wheat seeding is well under way in Western Canada, under unusually favorable conditions. The season is early and soil is in prime condition, with abundant moisture. Acreage will be increased considerably. It is expected also that flax acreage will be increased. The early season prospects have rarely ever been more favorable than this year.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	915	930
Buckeye Pipe Line	93	96
Illinois Pipe	183	188
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98
Midwest Refining	103	105
Ohio Oil	226	230
Prairie Oil & Gas	480	490
South Penn Oil	275	280
Standard Oil (Cal.)	215	220
Standard Oil (Ind.)	430	440
Standard Oil (Ky.)	215	220
Standard Oil (N. J.)	550	555
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	263	267
Union Tank Line	94	97

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report of the Utah Securities Corporation for March and 12 months ended March 31, compares:

	1918	1917
March gross earnings	\$571,237	\$59,682
Net earnings	317,109	36,296
12 mos. gross	\$3,811,904	\$18,387
Net	2,634,241	409,941

WRITING PAPER CO. HAS RECORD SALES

BOSTON, Mass.—During the last two months there has been a satisfactory recovery in sales and earnings of the American Writing Paper Company. The 1917 year was a period of extreme difficulty in the paper business. Prices jumped around and the stock of low grade raw material which made possible the record profits of the 1916 year was exhausted.

In the last two months sales have jumped into new high ground. It is understood that March sales were more than \$1,500,000, the biggest month the company has ever had.

CROP CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIoux CITY, Ia.—Crop conditions in Sioux City territory have never been better at this time of the year. That territory constitutes Southwest Minnesota, Southern North Dakota, all of South Dakota parts of Eastern Montana and Wyoming, Northern Nebraska and Northwestern Iowa. It is a vast territory which produces a considerable part of the corn, wheat, oats and other grains, hogs, cattle, poultry, dairy products and fruits.

A survey of South Dakota, Northern Nebraska and Northwestern Iowa reveals the fact that the ground contains sufficient moisture and is in every way in prime condition. Nearly all of the small grain has been sown and there is a greatly increased acreage, especially of wheat.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explosives	8	8½
do. 100 shares	6	9
Big Ledge	13	14
Boston & Montreal	50	51
Butte	7	7½
Calumet & Jer.	14	15
Canada Copper	23	24
Chester Motors	119	121
Cons. Arizona	112	2
Cons. Copper	512	514
Cosden & Co.	63	64
Curtiss	28	30
Dixie	101½	102
Eureka	14	15
First Nat. Cop.	15	2
Gardner	4	5
Goldfield Cons.	3	3½
Green Monster	3	3½
Hecia Mining	41	44
Hewitt Sound	4	4½
Jerome Verde	4	5
Jumbo	12	14
Lake Torp Boat	25	3
Magma Cop.	31½	32½
McKin Dar	46	50
Merritt	18½	19
Midwest Oil	91	96
Midwest Refining	103	105
New Cornelia	16	16½
Nixon	2	2½
Onondaga	21½	22
Okla. P. & R.	61	65
Okmulgee	75	76
Palmer	5	5½
Peoples	14	16
Sapulpa Ref.	83	86
Sequoyah Oil	12	17
Shawmut	15	16
Smith Motor	21½	22
Steamship	54	58
Submarine Boat	11½	12
Tenn. Copper	7	7½
Texas	5	6
Union Motors	25½	26
Un Verde Ext.	36	38
Victoria	4	4½
Washoe	1	1½
Wright Martin	74	75½

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—One steamer and three schooners arrived at the fish pier this morning with fresh groundfish. They were the steamer Swell with 145,150 pounds of fresh fish, Schooner Acushla 76,500 pounds of groundfish, Jeanette 51,100, and the Schooner Eva Avina with only 2000 pounds of cod. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod 11.66@14.33, market cod \$8.50@10, haddock \$7@10, and steak pollock \$5.80.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Gill netters landed about 80,000 pounds of fresh fish, consisting mostly of codfish. Schooner Pauline landed 4000 pounds of groundfish, schooner Agnes from Boston 50,000 and the Somerville with 20,000 pounds.

The schooner Robert & Richard will fit for halibut fishing, after having been engaged in the Boston market fishery since Nov. 22, 1917, during which time it stocked 42,627, each of the crew receiving \$1126. The schooners Rob Roy, Rex and Ingomar sailed for haddock fishing this morning.

INVESTMENT TAX TOTALS

ALBANY, N. Y.—More than \$1,392,250 have been collected from the investment tax, effective since June. This latest indirect tax levies 20 cents a year on every \$100 of bonds or serial notes or other obligations, excepting deeds of trust, mortgages or other collateral used to secure investments.

TRUMBULL STEEL NEW STOCK

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The directors of the Trumbull Steel Company of Warren, O., recommend a capital stock increase from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The additional \$8,000,000 capital will be common stock, giving the company \$14,000,000 of that issue. Proceeds will be used in part for plant extensions.

JAPANESE BOND PURCHASES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Imperial Japanese Government has purchased and canceled \$800,000 4½ per cent sterling loan bonds of the first series and \$1,110,000 of the second series.

SUGAR REFINERIES SELL CATTLE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Large sugar refineries, with plants in sugar-beet growing districts of Nebraska, Colo-

rado, California, Utah, Michigan and other western states, are moving their cattle to market in unusual numbers. Unusual interest is attached to the movement of this stock, for feeders of prime corn-fed steers are meeting with active competition in the offerings fed on sugar-beet pulp, molasses and beet tops.

WESTERN MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Money continues in strong demand in the West. During the period covered by the flotation of the third Liberty Loan and until such time as business conditions experience some readjustment and war preparations assume a different trend, rates of interest are expected to continue fully as firm as has prevailed for several weeks. Discounts are made on all transactions with loans only accorded by bankers to concerns positively in need for carrying out war requirements and the essentials necessary to the existing public.

St. Louis and Kansas City banks are finding good demand for money from all sources and in some instances urgent, with 6 per cent the only figure considered, when a loan is negotiated. There are few offerings of commercial paper, a little being discounted by country institutions.

Banks in the Northwest report collections fair with the demand for funds holding fully as strong as heretofore on a 6 per cent rate of interest. Participation in the Government loan is general and St. Paul and Minneapolis banks report indications of the allotment for that section of the country being taken up very readily.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 17

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co., Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—J. M. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett & Co., Tour.
Baltimore, Md.—I. Eichengreen of Eichengreen & Co., Adams.
Buffalo, N. Y.—J. M. Walker of Walker & Co., Room 206-207 Essex St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—C. P. Meyer of G. E. Thing Co., Lenox.
Chicago, Ill.—J. Brody of Hillmans, Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—W. S. Oberfelder & J. E. Barker of Martha W. Lane Mail Order House, Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House, Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McCallister of R. P. Smith & Sons Co., Tour.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Joseph Ginsberg of W. S. Marx Shoe & Mfg. Co., Essex.
Cleveland, O.—J. W. Greber of G. W. Greber Shoe Co., Lenox.
Cleveland, O.—C. E. Pettit of U. S. Columbus, S. C.—C. Chaplin, U. S.
Havana, Cuba—M. Mallo of Hernandez Valdez & Co., U. S.
Havana, Cuba—M. Mallo of Hernandez Valdez & Co., U. S.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. Crowder of Crowder & Co., Lenox.
Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. & H. R. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co., Tour.
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallister of F. M. Haynes of Haynes-Hennessy & Co., Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. J. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co., B. A. A.
New Orleans, La.—J. J. Martin of W. J. Martin & Bros., Tour.
New York—J. Sherman, U. S.
New York—W. W. Bowman and T. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores, 113 Lincoln St.
New York—H. Schvey, U. S.
New York—E. H. Heard of Charles B. Brouse, Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Ickler of N. Snell-enberg & Co., Adams.
Philadelphia, Pa.—I. Gonsberry, Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. Tompkins of Geo. H. West Shoe Co., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. A. Tompkins of Turner Tompkins Shoe Co., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Davidson, U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Asay of J. G. Asay Shoe Co., U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—S. Wagner of Wagner Bros., Essex.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co., U. S.
Porto Rico—G. Rens, Essex.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. P. Lundy of L. P. Lundy, U. S.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of the Philadelphia Store, Essex.
Savannah, Ga.—M. Blumenthal, U. S.
Seattle, Wash.—R. G. Symonds, Thorn-UK.

ST. LOUIS—A. W. Dittman of Geo. F. Dittman Shoe Co., Tour.

Toledo, W. T. Bailey of the Almsworth Shoe Co., Lenox.
Lancaster, Pa.—C. R. Irwin, U. S.
Toledo, O.—C. M. Dederich of Simons Boot & Shoe Co., 173 Lincoln St.
Wheeling, W. Va.—J. H. Greene of J. H. Locke Shoe Co., Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

Elizabethtown, Pa.—W. A. Withers of Kreider Shoe Co., U. S.
Harrisburg, Pa.—J. Devine, U. S.
London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Government Agent, Tour.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 156 Essex Street, Boston.

HEDLEY GOLD REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Hedley Gold Mining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Tons milled	71,207	73,491
Assay value	\$11,229	\$10,655
Recovery	72.78 per cent	71.97 per cent
Expenditures	499,745	463,380
Profits	238,094	248,617

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1917, shows cash in bank of \$48,630, accounts receivable \$98,787; profit and loss surplus \$441,782 and total assets and liabilities of \$1,641,782.

FABRICATED STEEL SALES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Bridge-builders Society reports sales in March made by all the fabricating shops in the country aggregated \$4,647 tons. This is equivalent to 47 per cent of shop capacity.

TONOPAH BELMONT PROFITS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Tonopah Belmont Development Company's net profits for March, exclusive of subsidiaries were \$63,202, compared with \$67,633 for February and \$71,457 for March last year.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE, INC.

Concern Protected Itself Against Large Losses on Russian Contracts Such as Were Sustained by Some Other Companies

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Electric Boat concern's experience with Russian business has brought about a recrudescence of reports of losses sustained by Gaston, Williams & Wigmore in the same field. The latter company, however, made preparations for temporary withdrawal from Russian trade in 1915, and since then its dealings in Russia have been greatly curtailed and losses sustained through the collapse of the Russian Government were written off in the report for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1917.

Some of its Russian accounts were secured by deposits of \$400,000 in American money with the National City Bank of New York, and this portion is now in process of liquidation. The unsecured balance aggregated approximately \$500,000, which has already been deducted from profits, but it is possible that part of this total may be collectible at some future date. Of goods piled up at Vladivostok, payment has been received on all but a negligible amount, \$10,000 probably covering the total outstanding. The skeleton of the Russian organization is being maintained so that the company is ready to launch again in Russian territory when conditions are favorable.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore stock holds a unique position in that 55 per cent is owned by officers and directors. It has a current liquidating value of \$5,300,000 in excess of the present market value of the 300,000 shares outstanding. Earnings for the six months ended Oct. 31, 1917, were equal to \$9.03 per share, compared with \$9.60 for the entire preceding fiscal year. Current assets as of Oct. 31 were \$15,553,541 and current liabilities \$3,124,624, leaving \$12,428,917 working capital.

Despite the loss of Russian trade, the company's business has continued to expand. Gross receipts of \$46,000,000 for the fiscal year ending in 1917 were an increase of 50 per cent over the preceding year, and net operating income of \$2,691,299 for six months to Oct. 31 last was approximately equal to the net for the preceding 12 months.

Through stock ownership the company controls Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation, which conducts the Globe Line, engaged in South American trade. Twelve ships are being operated, but only 20 per cent of the company's business is transported in its own bottoms. The company paid off, a full year in advance of maturity, the \$2,500,000 6 per cent first mortgage bonds of the steamship corporation.

SHIP CHARTERING LIGHT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chartering of steamers has been exceedingly light lately, and there are indications of still further curtailment as the fields of operation become more restricted. West Indies and the west coast of South America are practically the only open routes for private trading at this time, and although orders are plentiful, there is a growing scarcity of available boats. Rates are unchanged, the maximum being easily secured on the time basis. The same conditions prevail in the sailing vessel market.

ELECTRIC PROPERTIES' GAINS

CHICAGO, Ill.—All Byllesby electric properties reporting for the week ended April 6 show the following new business gains (net): 231 customers with 218 kw. of lighting and 644 horsepower in motors. New business contracted for but not yet connected includes 1271 customers with 528 kw. of lighting and 727 horsepower in motors. Electric energy output shows an increase of 17.9 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

COAL OUTPUT RESTRICTED

MONTREAL, Que.—Coal operators in Western Canada say the output of coal this year will be much less than hoped for, especially in British Columbia. Labor supply has been limited. Operators say individual miners are prepared to do only a certain amount of work each day and when they have accomplished their self-appointed quota refuse to work until the following day.

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION

BOSTON, Mass.—Up to the end of March, Cuba had produced a total of 1,713,675 tons of sugar compared with 1,568,055 in the similar period last year and 1,805,292 in the 1916 year. December, January and February showed big increases over the similar months of last year, but the March production of 652,231 tons was 43,000 tons less than March, 1917.

UTAH CONSOLIDATED

BOSTON, Mass.—The Utah Consolidated Mining Company after all expenditures and dividends shows a deficit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917 of \$326,678 contrasted with a surplus in the previous year of \$738,426. The company's cash at banks and on hand, however, showed an improvement, that item aggregating \$14,499 against \$7395 on Dec. 31, 1916.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S NET INCOME DECLINES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The total operating revenues of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for 1917 aggregated \$85,784,985, the largest in the history of the road, according to the annual report issued Tuesday. This represents a gain of 6.24 per cent over the previous year.

This increase was offset, however, by an expansion of \$7,598,031, in operating expenses, leaving a decrease of \$2,245,305 in net returns.

Taxes and other charges increased this item to \$2,577,431. Increased freight revenues contributed 4.13 per cent to the net gain, the 30,220,809 tons carried representing a gain of \$41,770 tons.

Maintenance of shipment increased \$1,497,350, or 12.23 per cent, absorbing 14.21 per cent for operating revenues. Total investments of \$446,586,228 show an increase of \$16,974,631. Current assets, including cash amounting to \$4,495,567, total \$29,267,875, a decrease of \$1,029,440.

In the profit and loss account \$6,275,810 is charged off in liquidation of the New England Navigation Company, \$3,000,000 in surrender of the New England Steamship bonds, \$1,163,084 in liquidation of the Millbrook Company, and \$328,303 lost on sale of securities.

FISK RUBBER CO. BUSINESS LARGE

BOSTON, Mass.—The Fisk Rubber Company itself and through its subsidiary, the Federal Rubber Company, promises to do a gross business in 1918 of more than \$50,000,000. This places the company among the first five of the tire producers of the country.

Fisk Rubber in 1917 produced sales of more than \$29,000,000. Recent months have shown a very handsome gain in new business. For instance, in March the company did 33 per cent more business than in the same month of last year.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW RECRUITING PLAN

One-Third Increased Separation Allowance to Married Men—New Methods Are Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—New plans for recruiting in the Commonwealth have been outlined by Mr. W. M. Hughes in an important speech before the Empire League in Sydney. These include increasing the separation allowance for married men by one-third, appointing an Undersecretary for Defense to deal with the raising of men and a card appeal in connection with a voluntary ballot.

In the course of his speech the Prime Minister said:

"We propose to adopt the following method of recruiting, in addition to that which will also exist. We shall distribute cards to all men between the ages of 19 and 44, asking information regarding the age, occupation, and enlistment, and asking a definite question, as follows:

"Are you prepared, provided so many (mentioning the number) other young men in your town (district or division) agree to submit their names to a ballot, to submit your name to a ballot, and to enlist if and when the ballot results in your being chosen in the quota for any month?"

"We propose that enlisted men, after a period in camp, shall be given leave on pay to canvass for recruits among the eligibles in their home localities. It is proposed to pay the recruiting sergeants a bonus of 10s. for each recruit actually enlisted and passed by the final medical board.

"In regard to insurance, the Government will invite and approve schemes for the payment of insurance premiums by patriotic citizens. We propose also to organize women for recruiting purposes. To married men we propose to increase the separation allowance by 33-1/3 per cent. We have decided that deferred pay after 12 months in the militia of the department, shall carry interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent, or the current rate for war savings certificates, whichever is the greater, from Jan. 1-1918.

"It was said during the referendum campaign, when we declared that 7000 men a month were needed, that we had already enough men to last one year, and on that there was a great deal of discussion. We propose to resolve that question by appointing a high court judge, with General Legge (chief of the general staff) and Mr. G. H. Knibbs (Commonwealth statistician) as expert advisers, as an impartial tribunal, to determine as a fact how many men will be necessary to maintain our divisions at full strength; what is the actual position regarding casualties, and recruiting persons who are or are not fit to strengthen the ranks of the fighting units. That will lift this particular part out of the realm of party politics."

BRITISH SUFFRAGE SOCIETY'S DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the annual council meeting of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, it was decided that the organization should retain its old title. It has still before it the accomplishment of the remainder of its original task, "To secure the franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men."

Parliament, by passing the Representation of the People Bill, which enfranchises six million women, has taken the first big step in that direction, which must make subsequent progress far less difficult.

The council has placed upon its program much constructive work on questions of national welfare. The movement for the formation of Women Citizens' Associations throughout the country is to receive its support and assistance. The work of these associations is many-sided. They provide a rallying point for women of all shades of opinion and by promoting discussion of the social and political questions which specially affect them they do much to foster interest and knowledge of these questions among the newly enfranchised citizens. As the movement grows they may be expected more and more to undertake definite constructive work in order to secure the adequate representation of the interests and experience of women in the affairs of the community.

The N. U. W. S. S. is to work for a number of reforms—legal and social—having for their object the attainment of equality of liberties, status and opportunity for men and women, which it has adopted as the basis of its policy. Among these reforms are the following:

The establishment in law of equal guardianship of children, so that parents shall be equally joint guardians of their children with powers to name a guardian to act jointly with the survivor.

Income Tax and Married Women's Property.—The inclusion in the Income Tax Consolidation Bill of a provision giving effect to the Married Women's Property Acts by reckoning the income of a married woman as separate from that of her husband and so abolishing the existing practice of penalizing or super-taxing married persons by assessing their incomes together, and the promotion of a bill to bring the married women's property acts (Scotland) into line with the law of England by abolishing the present right of the husband to veto the freedom of action of his wife in dealing with her own capital.

Nationality of Married Women.—The granting to women of the right to retain their British nationality on marriage with an alien.

Legal Profession.—The promotion of legislation allowing women to enter the legal profession as solicitors and barristers.

Women Magistrates.—The appoint-

ment of women as justices of the peace. Women on Juries.—Abolition of the practice of exempting women from jury service.

Women Police.—The employment of women police.

The following resolution was passed by the council:

"That this council of the N. U. W. S. S., representing between 400 and 500 societies spread all over Great Britain, respectfully urges the Government that when the time arrives for the congress of the powers after the war, the envoys from this country should be instructed to press for the recognition by the congress of free representative institutions founded on liberty and equality and with governments responsible to the people in all countries, not already possessing them, as giving the best prospect of establishing a lasting peace. This was done at the Congress of Vienna on the initiative of the chief British representative, was accepted by the Congress and embodied in the final act; but was imperiled, in part at least, because it recognized at that time the desirability of free institutions for one sex only. The N. U. W. S. S., therefore, now urges the Government not to allow this omission to recur at the Congress which must meet after this war, but to uphold the principle universally accepted by the leaders of the allied nations that government should be based on self-determination or the consent of the governed, and therefore to urge that a lasting peace must rest on the freedom not only of men, but of women."

The council also adopted a resolution in favor of equal salaries for men and women teachers doing the same work.

CONGRATULATIONS TO WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following are a few selections taken from a number of interesting expressions of congratulation and encouragement published in The Common Cause under the heading of messages "on the occasion of the suffrage victory, 1918, from some of those who have devoted the greater part of their lives to the cause."

From Miss Emily Davies, LL.D.: "A great victory has been won. After more than half-a-century of persevering effort, aimed directly at the admission of women to the parliamentary franchise, a measure by which their reform is secured has been carried through, amid general acquiescence, if not warm approval. Opponents are now prepared to hope for the best. Those of us who are rejoicing in the fulfillment of long-cherished aspirations, hope and trust that the best will be very good. Let us recognize that the gift brings with it an added responsibility, and resolve that this new opportunity for usefulness shall be used with whole-hearted devotion in the service of humanity."

From Councillor Margaret Ashton (of Manchester): "Mine eyes have seen the coming of the glory of the Lord. Another of the age-long barriers to freedom has gone down. . . . National life will be strengthened and sweetened by the recognition of the full citizenship of women who, now at last free themselves, can march onward to the wider freedom that knows no liberty itself till all are free. This tremendous power and trust is ours to use not for women, not for England alone, but in the service of humanity the wide world over."

From the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P.: "Woman Suffragists are entitled to the congratulations of all good democrats upon the passing into law of the Representation of the People Act. The measure which has now been placed upon the Statute Book is the fruit of a political agitation, carried on mainly by women at great personal cost, conducted more skillfully than almost any other propaganda of our time. It has involved much sacrifice of time and energy, but the effort has not been wasted, inasmuch as it has shown how women can have a large public issue upon which opinion has to be made and effectively organized. We do not expect any miraculous results from the enfranchisement of women, but we do anticipate that women will infuse a new spirit into public life and quicken the pace of political and social reform. It is my conviction that the democratic movement stands to gain enormously from the enfranchisement of women. Men and women have a common interest in good government and in the extension of the principle of democratic control over all the activities of society. I confidently believe that the newly enfranchised women will set an example of public-spirited citizenship, and that they will be eager to cooperate with men in the prosecution of the great democratic cause whose triumph will mean peace, security, and freedom for mankind."

From Sir John Simon: "It is indeed a striking and significant fact that at a time when brute force is claiming to control the destinies of the world, this victory—which is the victory of something much higher than force—should have been gained. We ought to estimate the value of this reform, not merely by reckoning what concrete improvements women's votes may secure by regarding the change as a symbol that the community recognizes the direct partnership of men and women in the task of rebuilding national life on a firmer foundation and according to a better plan."

CONDENSED MILK REQUISITIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Under the imported canned condensed milk (requisition) order, the Food Controller takes over all imported canned condensed milk arriving since April 1, except such as is unequal in quality to the U. S. A. standard condensed milk or is not in good merchantable condition. From the date mentioned no person may deal in this article outside Great Britain.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Allen T. Burns, survey director of the Cleveland (O.) Foundation, is to have supervision of a survey of the United States which the Carnegie Fund directors have authorized and will finance. The purpose is to collect data showing what are the existing methods of fostering Americanization. Funds will be furnished from the corporation treasury, and, 18 months hence, the result is to be announced. Mr. Burns made his reputation while engaged on the "survey" of the city of Pittsburgh, which undertaking, a few years ago, attracted national attention. On the basis of this record he was called to Cleveland to take charge of the rather unique system of grouped or collective charity and welfare work carried on with funds that represent bequests and contemporary gifts.

Clarence Benjamin Miller, who represents the Ninth Minnesota District in the United States House of Representatives, is moving actively to secure federal legislation putting under the ban of law syndicalism and sabotage as practiced by the I. W. W. The model for such action is legislation of similar purport by the State of Minnesota, which, it is claimed, is working effectively. Congressman Miller is a farmer's son whose father fought in the Civil War. The boy went to high school, a private academy, and the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1895. Then he studied law and later administered schools for three years, after which he settled in Duluth, rose in his profession, was sent to the State Legislature, and in 1909 was chosen Congressman, an experience since repeated four times. He is popular, aggressive, and old fashioned in his Americanism. His interest in the war has been keen from the first, and he has not hesitated to speak boldly.

Allen E. Ryan, who is to be a special deputy police commissioner with complete charge of the division of national defense, of the police department of New York City, is a man of independent fortune who takes this method of serving the state. His father is Thomas F. Ryan, of Virginia and New York City. He is a broker by vocation, and an aviation enthusiast by avocation. His education was gained in English and American colleges.

Dr. Arthur Everett Shipley, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, and Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, was one of the English scholars whose prompt action averted the disaster which threatened the British Museum and its natural history branch at South Kensington of being commandeered for use as offices by the Air Ministry. Dr. Shipley was educated at University College School in London, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. He was for some years demonstrator of comparative anatomy in the university, and afterward became a lecturer on advanced morphology of the invertebrate. He is now Reader in zoology in the university. Dr. Shipley is vice-president of the Linnean Society, and chairman of the council of the Marine Biological Association. He is also a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists and of the Helminthological Society of Washington.

John Wingate Weeks, junior United States Senator from Massachusetts, has formally announced his candidacy as a Republican desiring reelection. Mr. Weeks is a native of New Hampshire, who graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1881 and served as a midshipman for two years, when he left the service for a business and political career, during which he never has lost interest in the navy. Thus, from 1890 to 1900, he served in the Massachusetts Naval Brigade. In the Spanish-American War he was a lieutenant in the volunteer navy. All through his congressional career, first as a member of the House of Representatives, which he entered in 1905, and latterly in the Senate, which he entered in March, 1913, he has intelligently and aggressively promoted the interests of the naval arm of the national service. Because of his rating and his experience as a banker of standing in Boston, he was placed on the Committee on Banking and Currency when he entered the House of the Fifty-ninth Congress. In the Sixtieth Congress he did important work for the nation in connection with the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Bill. As a member of the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads he had much to do with shaping the bill establishing postal savings banks. During the years that have intervened since he entered the Senate, an unusual amount of constructive, yet innovative, lawmaking shaping the national fiscal system has been enacted, and Senator Weeks, as a practical financier, has had much to do with giving it final form, since, while a loyal Republican and a stout partisan, he has had the capacity to work with the President and the party in power in creating laws with the national welfare purpose in view. In the last presidential campaign he had support, prior to the national convention, as his party's candidate for the chief office. Since the European war opened he has been an ardent advocate of national preparedness, and is now one of the most candid critics of the Administration.

ECONOMIC FUTURE OF ALBANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The Nieuwe Rotterdammer correspondent from a Balkan correspondent that the development of railways in Albania forms a portion of a scheme which is being worked out in Germany and Austria-Hungary with a view to opening up a new international route from South and West Germany via Bosnia to Albania and Western Greece, and thence by sea to Tripoli and East Africa, in connection with a direct line of steamers to India and Eastern Asia. The fertile plains on

the Albanian coast can be transformed by means of irrigation works into magnificent arable and pasture land. This project is already engaging the attention of Austrian and Hungarian capitalists who intend to plant there vines, olives, cotton trees and roses for making attar of roses. Moreover, Albania is eminently adapted for sheep-raising and the culture of silkworms. Before the war there was an annual export of sheep's wool to the amount of 500,000 kg. and of silkworms to the amount of more than 50,000 kg. At present, the correspondent points out, there are practically no industries in Albania. There are only two grain mills and a few carpet and weaving factories. The same may be said of mining, but recent prospecting has shown the presence in sufficiently remunerative quantities of chrome, quicksilver, copper, iron ore, petroleum and bitumen. Suitable labor will be forthcoming as soon as the Albanians, a strong, hardy and generally intelligent race, have grown accustomed to regular work. Deposits of coal have also been found, while, owing to the almost universal supply of water, motive power will be cheap. Forestry also affords good prospects. The highlands of the interior are covered with oak, beech and pine forests. For some years good profits have been made by the export of yellow wood (canthoxylon), which yields fustic, used in dyeing.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The President's War Cry

WASHINGTON HERALD.—"Force," says the President, "force to the utmost; force without stint or limit; the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust." These words set forth the realization that we're in the war for all we've got, with all we've got. To be sure, the President stated that he is ready to discuss a just and honest peace, but none of the other fighting nations is and, besides, the President is evidently convinced that the samples of peace given by Germany to Russia, Rumania and Ukraina prove that the German Government is incapable of fair and honest peace. The President has in reality delivered a war cry for his country. To develop and apply our utmost war force, without stint or limit, is our exclusive duty and business. Every business concern has got to adjust itself to the demands of war business. Every individual, every household has got to make contribution to the national war force its immediate and chief concern. The sooner these things are done the sooner will the nations be able to pound Germany into peace, and that's the labor that has got to be performed. There is no other way out of it, and our European allies, as well as our own people, are indebted to President Wilson for a war speech that drives all peace hypocrites into their holes, to stay there until the finish, while true patriots sacrifice and fight for freedom's sake.

Cost-Plus Problems

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—The Department of Justice announces that Attorney-General Gregory is giving "special attention to the problem of cost-plus contracts in connection with the war." In practically all such agreements the actual cost has been disproportionate to the estimated cost. Indications have been frequent that contractors, deliberately or otherwise, were making the work cost more than necessary. Complaints have been heard many times that the exorbitantly high wages paid by the cost-plus contractors were disturbing the labor markets, hampering industry and sending prices skyward. These are the problems already before us in the face of which it would seem that time to consider whether the cost-plus plan has not been a failure and whether it should not be abolished. Beautiful appearing on paper, like other pretty theories, it has failed to work out as its advocates predicted.

All Are Soldiers

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—In one of our Indian wars a newspaper correspondent was sent to the front to write on actual conditions there. As he approached the position where the troops were located he saw some men cutting down trees and loading the wood on wagons. He rode up to make some inquiries and was astonished to find that they were soldiers. He saw other men off to his left running a mower and cutting hay. Without asking any question he rode over to them and learned that they also were soldiers in uniform. He finally asked a man who was working hay where the "real soldiers" were. The reply was: "We are real soldiers doing work that is absolutely necessary to win this war. The soldier's horses must have hay and the soldiers be kept from freezing the coming winter or the war is lost." That is very much the condition of the United States to-day. The whole people, men, women, boys and girls are real soldiers. They are engaged at war work which is just as necessary as firing rifles and big guns at the front.

ONE YEAR OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—"Less than 12 months of the Russian revolution have been required to bring about the dismemberment of the Empire of the Tsars," so an article by George Bienaimé begins in the Victoire. The revolution has not, he goes on to say, been particularly violent; apathy and inertia, rather than violence, seem to be Russian characteristics. The mistake made in judging the Russian revolution by other revolutions, in the first place, is to think that there is a Russian nation in the same sense that there is a French nation or an English nation. Russia has

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FOR SALE.—In city of Great Falls, Montana, east one half of lot 6, block 216; a business location, one block from main business district; modern city improvements, paved street and alley; cement walk, cluster electric street lights; 600 sq. ft. building on lot; rent for \$40.00 per month; price \$7500.00. For descriptive folder, price \$20,000. RATCHFORD & BROWN, Box C, Burlington, Vermont. Dealers in large farms, Vermont.

FOR SALE.—Beautiful home in fine residential section of Philadelphia; almost new; has every modern convenience; this is a \$12,000 home, must be sold at once and is offered at \$8750, with small amount of cash balance. For descriptive folder, price \$20,000. W. S. HUNN, 125 Portage Drive, Akron, Ohio.

FIVE-ROOM BUNGALOW. sleeping porch and dining porch; lot 100x100; fully furnished for rent or sale; located at Beachwood, Tomas River, N. J., at Barnegate Bay; bathing beach; J. SCHMIDT, 406 Amsterdam Ave., New York City.

PROPERTY with small house, located in business district of Berkeley, California (45x100); suitable for apartments or store building; 100 ft. frontage on Broadway; desirable neighborhood. MRS. H. MUNRO, 1216 9th Ave., Seattle, Elliott 2107.

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FOR SALE.—Two family, 2-story, 11 rooms, bay window flat; \$4500; one block from station. Mrs. M. C. Pender, 18 Bergen Place, Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE.—Small dairy farm, fully equipped for business, might consider working part-time. Add. Chas. M. Huntington, Route 1, Milma, Va.

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been dismembered because she was made up of scraps and pieces, while France, on the other hand, held together in '93 because her national unity was an assured matter. She had her Vendée and her Chouans who acted in defense of the old régime, but France had no really separatist movement.

No one has tried to defend the old régime in Russia. M. Bienaimé remarks, such a pitch of badness had it reached! France was peopled by persons of French nationality, but in Russia, on the contrary, half the population were not Muscovite and only demanded their separation from the Muscovite conqueror. Ukraine, Finland, the Caucasus, Poland, had turned their backs on Russia; the richer and more civilized nations had turned their backs on a semi-Asiatic state from whose domination they had suffered without ever receiving any real benefits. The Russians have been incapable of comprehending the great historic drama going on before their eyes; they have been too limited in their views to understand the great catastrophe which was overtaking the Empire; they were ruled by elementary considerations of hunger and idleness and greed.

Still, even today, M. Bienaimé says, they do not understand. Those who may be met in France, wearing a military uniform, are, he declares, surprised at the lack of sympathy; to them a refusal to fight and to form a soldier's duty seems natural; the obligation to work and to work "with a vengeance" as people are working in France seems to them "impossible." Muskovy might have achieved splendid conquests in the shape of public education, order, discipline, continuous effort and the taste for work. Instead, her rulers, permeated with Prussian prejudices, have led her to the conquest of the neighboring people; they have reigned by force and injustice and in many provinces civilization has diminished under their domination. They have been punished, but M. Bienaimé declares that, above all, it is the people who allowed themselves to be governed by them that are being terribly punished for their long sleep. The people have suffered more than their leaders to whom the revolution was kinder than was the case with either the French or English revolutions. The people are suffering many things; they seem incapable of producing leaders who would really love and serve them, and seem ready even to fall back into servitude. In spite of it all Muskovy is quite capable of continuing to live, and her existence will be the more assured if she does not try to dominate the provinces, which have separated themselves from her, but accords to them a fraternal equality.

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WARNING TO PLANTERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Hamp Williams, State Food Administrator, has issued a statement to planters that those who refuse to rent ground to tenants for gardening or the raising of foodstuffs will be regarded as "unpatriotic and unfriendly to the Government." Mr. Williams said that several tenants had complained to him that their landlords would furnish them ground only for the raising of cotton.

RECORD COAL OUTPUT NOTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The American coal mine, near Vincennes, Ind., has announced that production of coal during eight hours on a Monday recently was 5911 tons, the largest in its history. Previous records show the largest daily production for a period of eight hours to have been 5550 tons made by a mine in Illinois.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

CANADIAN LEADERS
IN CONFEDERATION

"Canadian Confederation and Its Leaders." By M. O. Hammond. George H. Doran Company. New York City. \$2.50 net.

There were 33 participants in the conference held in the city of Quebec in October, 1864, and representing Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. They adopted 72 resolutions, which later formed the basis of the British North America Act of 1867, the organic law of the federated provinces of the Dominion. Of this group of state-makers Mr. Hammond has chosen 17 personages deserving to be called major factors, and he has described their personal characteristics, their strength and their limitations as politicians and as statesmen, and their share in the process of welding together diverse elements of the population and colonies with quite different histories and traditions. His pen portraits may not be brilliant but neither are they prosaic or pedantic. Best of all he is not a flatterer. Truth is more to him than aught else.

Of course most of the proportions of John A. Macdonald, George Brown, George E. Cartier and Joseph Howe are included in the gallery, but for some readers the book will be most valuable because it brings into the light again the very important service done by Oliver Mowatt, Thomas d'Arcy McGee, Samuel Leonard Tilley and Alexander T. Galt, each of whom contributed in his own way to the ultimate unification, at least politically, of units that could not well remain apart much longer, especially with the neighbor on the south behaving as she was.

For it is a merit with Mr. Hammond, that though not writing a formal history of the period when the confederation was formed, he does make certain phases of the situation clear, as he again and again assigns to different actors their several shares in the play of events. One contributory cause to the drawing together of British and French, Upper Canadian and dweller on the seacoast, undoubtedly was the temper of the United States as it emerged from its fratricidal strife with victory in the hands of the section that geographically was nearest Canada, and that politically was for the big, centralized state. Nor had memories of the War of 1812, and the Loyalist evictions and migrations of the 1775 period wholly faded. Washington to a far greater extent than it knew at the time was helping make Ottawa a truly national capital.

Analysis of the sketches indicates what is quite apparent to any present-day visitor to the Dominion, that it was and is Scotland which has most clearly influenced the course of events in the land to the north. Macdonald was a native of Glasgow, Brown of Ayr, near Edinburgh, Mowatt's father came from Cuthbert, Annand's from Banffshire, and Laird's from Renfrewshire, while Galt was the son of the Scottish novelist, John Galt, who had a career as a land settler and colonizer in the region between Toronto and Lake Huron. Further comparison of the biographical data of these sketches shows an unusual resort by these positive personal factors in Dominion history to the vocation of Journalism for a mode of support and also for dissemination of their views. Journalists had no such share in the making of the organic law of the United States. Lawyers and substantial owners of property were more influential, relatively speaking, at Philadelphia than they were at Quebec. Of course meditating on this phase of the matter, the name of George Brown of the Toronto Globe at once occurs; but William McDougall, Thomas d'Arcy McGee, Christopher Dunkin, Joseph Howe, William Annand and David Laird were for longer or shorter periods of authority seated on editorial tripods, shaping the thought of their personal, party or provincial adherents and modifying the currents of politics and statecraft.

Inevitable analogies between men of the United States and their records and those set forth by the limner of these Canadians occur. Alexander Hamilton and Alexander Galt had much in common. Sir John Macdonald's career discloses a character not unlike Mr. Blaine's. Sir Charles Tupper's forensic combat with and defeat of Joseph Howe is the Canadian duplicate of Lincoln's overthrow of Douglas.

REORGANIZING THE
STATE AS A REMEDY

"Old Worlds for New: A Study of the Post-Industrial State." By Arthur J. Pentty. London: George Allen and Unwin. 4s. 6d. net.

Mr. Pentty's analysis of the structure of modern industrialism bears evidence of thought and sincerity of feeling. Even though there will be many who will disagree with his conclusions, there will be not a few ready to go tilting with him in his crusades against the middleman and the popular and ignorant idea that art is something extraneous to man's industry.

Mr. Pentty does not ignore human nature or the dividing factors of human existence as some writers do. He recognizes that the world is at the crossroads where it must choose between a continuation of ignominious strife for power and a sincere effort to build upon a loftier conception of life. He realizes that "to base our reasoning on social questions entirely upon phenomena, which alone in these days are recognized as facts, is to leave out of our calculations the most important facts of life" and that "the spiritual significance" yet he does not seem to grasp fully the logical consequence of this position. No material organization in itself can achieve success until the world brings mutual

service and unity of purpose to bear upon its efforts.

He is convinced that the regeneration of society is not to be gained by any patchwork of society as now organized, and that the only way to abolish the evils which society has brought in its train is "to replace existing society by a society based upon the civilization of the past." He is an advocate of what he terms the "catastrophic doctrine," on the ground that the would-be reformer of the existing state of affairs avoids the issue through accepting as the basis for reform a social order which is fundamentally wrong. Society, therefore, must be organized de novo from its basis. His panacea is the establishment of the national guild policy advocated by The New Age, which will give "the workers"—and are we not all workers—the possession and control of industry and will so abolish the wage system. He advocates, in fact, a step backward in the social order, so as the better to leap forward; hence the title of his work, "Old Worlds for New: A Study of the Post-Industrial State." Though he does not walk to the end of the Journey with Karl Marx he goes the greater part of the way with him. His quarrel with wages is not with wages per se, but with the inhuman relationship which has grown up with the modern wage system; and on that ground he will find many to agree with him, for the sincerity of his convictions is evident. Modern industrialism bears upon it many marks of the beast.

Underlying all Mr. Pentty's arguments is the plea that in a well-organized society, art and economics cannot be dissociated. His view is that industrial problems cannot be treated successfully as detached issues, and in order to attain the economic independence of "workers" he advocates the decentralization of industries, coupled with an increase in the number of local markets which would help to render the workers independent of the evils of capitalism, as now organized, as well as of the middleman. This idea would involve close regulations of trade relationships, and the adoption of such regulations, one would imagine, would lead to the rise of the bureaucracy which Mr. Pentty professes to dislike.

AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—A biography of Hamilton W. Mabie is in preparation, and persons having letters, documents and other data which might be serviceable to the biographer are invited to communicate with the New York Tribune.

Certain textbook publishers are wisely utilizing the insect lore accumulated by J. Henri Fabre for use in training American children to imitate this great French observer of nature.

The Hon. John Hay wrote "The Breadwinners," and for many years after his responsibility for the novel was commonly understood he declined to acknowledge his part in making what at the time was a searching comment on industrial conditions. One of his most intimate friends was Henry Adams of Washington, the historian, and it is now disclosed that he, like Hay, wrote a story called "Esther," published in 1884. It was never advertised nor were copies sent out for review, the author wishing to see whether its intrinsic merit would carry it.

Ernest Poole's tour of Russia during the past six months is to be summed up in his book, "The Dark People"; and it is written with his usual closeness of touch with the thought and feeling of the masses.

Edward Eyre Hunt's "Tales From a Farnished Land," in the form of collected short stories, gives much of the history of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium's work, which was led by Mr. Hoover.

Prof. H. M. Kallen of the University of Wisconsin is author of "The Structure of Lasting Peace," which reveals him as an able leader of thought in the mid-West.

Edmond Genet, great-grandson of the first Ambassador from the French Republic to the United States, served as an American volunteer in the Foreign Legion and later as a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, and was one of the first aviators to be overcome by a German flier. His letters are to be published.

Secretary Franklin K. Lane, who as a stylist and imaginative thinker and writer has no rival in the President's Cabinet, has collected his speeches dealing with civic and patriotic issues, and under the title of "The American Spirit" the book will appear soon.

The rapid extension of suffrage rights to women in the United States is creating a condition where large numbers of new voters need explicit instruction as to their privileges, rights and duties in a democracy. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has written an introduction for "The Woman Voter's Manual" (The Century Company, \$1.00 net), compiled by S. E. Forman and Marjorie Shuler, which is an orderly, concise and not wholly dry statement of the problem in terms of the nation, State and local community. Nor is the mechanism of party government overlooked, or some of the fundamentals of taxation, public finance, international relations, and control of corporations.

When the book on "Frontiers of Freedom," by Secretary Baker of the War Department, comes out it will be possible for many persons now ignorant to get an adequate notion of his range and depth as a thinker on social problems and national duties.

ALONE WITH A CANOE
IN THE CARIBBEAN

"Alone in the Caribbean." By Frederick A. Fenger. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.00 net.

Where is the man who, bowed over his desk, or reading the evening papers at his club, has not heard the voice of the "wanderlust" urging him to go and leave behind the joys and relative tribulations of civilized life and seek starlit, tropical beaches where he may meditate in the silence of the jungle night?

The voice of the "wanderlust" that spoke to Mr. Fenger had such a ring of authority in it that he left his desk and his club and the mingled joys of civilization; and went, and built himself a canoe, and sailed the seas alone. The yarn he spins of his experiences in strange waters, among strange peoples, is a good yarn, as is to be expected of a real sailor; and Mr. Fenger is that. "We" is the way he refers to himself and his canoe; "for next to a dog and a horse," he says, "there is no companionship like that of a small boat. The smaller the boat, the more animation she has, and as for a canoe, she is not only a thing of life but a being of whims and has a



Illustration in "Alone in the Caribbean," by Frederick A. Fenger; George H. Doran Company, publishers.

sense of humor. Have you ever seen a

cranky canoe unburdened itself of an awkward novice and then roll from side to side in uncontrollable mirth, having only shipped a bare teacupful of water? Only a real sailor could speak thus of his craft; and in an author such a love for inanimate objects is a rare and charming thing. It reminds one of Stevenson, who "was actually in love with the wooden crutch that Silver sent hurtling in the sunlight, and with the box that Billy Bones left at the Admiral's Bembow and with the knife that Wicks drove through his own hand and the table"; and of St. Francis, who called the sun brother and the well sister.

However, Mr. Fenger is a sailor and a seeker of adventure first, an author afterwards. He does not strive for rhetorical effects. His adventures are simply told but the story is lively and full of color. And if his canoe had half as good a sense of humor as he has himself, it is not to be wondered that "they" had a splendid time of it, "alone in the Caribbean."

A FRENCH LIFE OF
PRESIDENT WILSON

"Le Président Wilson, étude sur la démocratie américaine." Par Daniel Halévy. Payot. Paris. 4 francs.

A biography, however brief, must, to be successful, possess preeminently one quality among many, and that is comprehension; without this great essential, the writer may state facts, he may collect and select with admirable industry and discernment, but he remains out of touch with his subject and therefore with his readers.

That a Frenchman should have succeeded so completely as M. Halévy has done, in presenting a vivid, intimate portrait of President Wilson, with such clear perception of the motives and aims of one whose environment, training, and traditions must have been completely different from his own, is remarkable; still more remarkable is his familiarity with the background of his portrait, with the national, social, and political life of America, which instructed and guided the character of the young Wilson and was, in its turn, to be directed by him with an authority unparalleled since the day of Abraham Lincoln.

Moderate and restrained as M. Halévy's work is, it possesses just that touch of enthusiasm which the efficient artist must feel in dealing finely and sincerely with material worthy of his admiration and skill.

Swiftly and consistently, he traces the various influences in a career which was to play so great a part in the history of the world. Beginning with the early environment, the atmosphere both religious and intellectual in the Wilson home, he passes on to the young man's deep and practical interest in political matters, his close study of British statesmen and of those great Americans, Washington and Lincoln, of whom he has written so well, whose patriotism and statecraft have, in great measure, been his guide and inspiration. Already in his writings of early days there was sufficient evidence of the independent thinker, the energetic reformer, to prefigure the man who, with no uncertain hand, was to control and to impel his country's destiny. Woodrow Wilson's presidency of Princeton University showed him to a limited circle as an administrator demanding the practical application of lofty ideals to civic life; his Governorship of New Jersey gave to a wider circle of people the opportunity of recognizing that here was one

who would tolerate neither corruption nor double-dealing in public affairs, and that in his courageous appeal, over the heads of party leaders and party cliques, to the people themselves, he claimed not only the right, but the inherent capacity of public feeling to judge righteous judgment.

It is this confidence in and unity with his fellow-countrymen which has given President Wilson the authority he holds and has shown himself fearless to wield.

M. Halévy is doubtless right when he holds that the President could have led America into war immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania. He is also right when he indicates that here was a man who, neither in the individual nor in the nation, favored momentous decisions under the stress of emotion. He waited, hoping always that, by a neutrality consistent with honor, his country might even yet best serve her own interests and those of the whole world.

In February, 1917, President Wilson recognized finally that this was not so. The hour had come when America must strike. Not only did he know this with complete conviction, but he knew also that the authority which his own people were prepared to give him would be well nigh supreme.



Illustration in "Alone in the Caribbean," by Frederick A. Fenger; George H. Doran Company, publishers.

sense of humor. Have you ever seen a

RURAL PLANNING
AND DEVELOPMENT

"Rural Planning and Development." By Thomas Adams. Commission of Conservation, Canada. Public Document.

This nominally is a study of rural conditions and problems in Canada, authorized by the Dominion Commission of Conservation and carried out under the direction of the expert town-planning adviser of the commission. Actually it is one of the most statesmanlike discussions of the social conditions caused by the war and which will follow the war that has appeared in any belligerent country. When supplemented, as is planned, by a similar report on urban planning, and by a third on the administrative and legislative changes necessary in the Dominion, this document will be one of a trio most creditable to the nation, and much in demand for students of social reconstruction everywhere.

Mr. Adams has the technical equipment necessary to interpret the aesthetic defects, economic shortcomings and social consequences of unplanned and unsupervised rural life; but he also has ethical insight and courage, and hence he deals searching and candidly with speculative phases of land control, the defects of outworn systems of land taxation, and the absolute need of enlisting in employment of nation, of provinces and of communities persons who are trained to meet issues with the solutions that a social and not an individualistic democracy demand.

Officials and other interested persons who are facing the issue of re-educating or re-establishing the soldier returned from fighting in Europe, will find that this report records at length Canada's experiences to date; and in shaping this policy the town planning bureau of the conservation commission has shared, and must continue to share, since development schemes sufficiently comprehensive to meet the demand that has come, call for the first, for dominion and provincial supervision and aid of a positive sort, shaped by men who know what Europe and the United States have done.

There seems to be some impropriety in including Abdul Hamid in the "Makers of the Nineteenth Century" series, published by Constables. The author of the sketch of this destructive autocrat's unenviable career, Sir Edwin Pears, himself has qualms as to the propriety, but he silences them with the reflection, which rather begs the question, that "destruction must often precede construction."

The publication of "The Mexican War Diary of Gen. George B. McClellan" (Princeton University Press, \$1 net), published 70 years after it was written, has slight value, save for its occasional illumination of social and political conditions then existing in the country which the United States had invaded. It also tells of defects in War Department provision for the commissariat that are not being duplicated today. Professor Myers of Princeton, who edits the diary, announces that for five years he has been preparing a biography of McClellan, in which he is to disclose the political plottings that had their effect on McClellan's career in the Civil War. At the same time he admits that his hero was "one of the worst subordinates and best superiors that ever lived."

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

Never did any man incite or invite less controversy over his genius than did Thomas Gray. He appears at no time, either before or after universal recognition had come to him, to have felt the least ambition to prove, either to himself or to his friends, the measure of his powers.

"My taste for praise," he wrote after the "Elegy" had brought him European fame, "is not that of children for fruit; if there were nothing but medlars and blackberries in the world I could be very well content to go without any at all." A statement shown to be entirely consistent with that modesty and detachment which he maintained throughout his life, both in his relations with his friends and in his attitude toward all emoluments, which in that day were as likely to be bestowed on the most precocious as on the most deserving.

A few years ago, there was coined by a distinguished statesman and writer, that happy phrase, "a genius for friendship." It was such a genius that Gray possessed, as characteristic of the man as was his poetry; restrained and yet capable of expressing the warmest feeling, as in his relations with his mother and with his school friend, Richard West; exquisite in its humor and its benignity; unassuming and yet possessed of a courage which did not hesitate to rebuke with severity the over-zealous, incautious Walpole, or the rapacious Mason for his "insatiable repinings."

Throughout his simple, uneventful life, Gray, whether at Cambridge, where he spent the greater part of his time, at Stoke-Poges or in London, was never without those friends whom Victor Hugo would have called "the theater of all his actions," upon whom he could depend, and in his turn had the satisfaction of knowing that they also depended upon him. They were probably in every instance, in many remarkably so, inferior to him in intellect, in learning, in critical perception, but those demands—slight enough for the privilege of his confidence—which he made upon them were likely in their zeal and devotion to be rather exaggerated than neglected, while with the passing of the years they learned to look to him more and more not merely for the constant interest of his companionship or correspondence, but for sympathy, encouragement and criticism in their own all-important affairs, in their efforts at versifying, in the choice of a bride, or the laying out of a newly acquired garden.

Of all the friends who sought to serve Gray well, Horace Walpole was, perhaps, the most conspicuous, the most stimulating, the most discerning of his genius. It is interesting to picture the first meeting between the two small boys at Eton, the one shy, thoughtful, diffident; the other, as Mr. Edmund Gosse has amusingly described him, "a smart child of ten with the airs of a little dancing master."

The most important incident in the career of Gray, not only for the man but for the poet, as yet scarce hinting at the power which was one day to startle and delight the world, was the trip abroad which he owed to the generosity and initiative of his school and college friend, Walpole. It was to prove the richest, the farthest flung net for his genius; it was to arouse him from the apathy which the years at Cambridge had served rather to encourage than dissipate, and open out to him new and glorious vistas of beauty and of learning.

During these months as the young men made their leisurely way from Paris to Rheims, through Switzerland and across the Alps to Genoa, through Florence, Rome and Naples, tarrying where and how long they pleased, Gray, with remarkable intellectual discernment and industry, for one so little experienced, laid up vast stores of wealth from Europe's fairest treasures. He studied the French writers in France, Livy and Silas Italicus in Italy; he applied himself diligently to a comprehension of Italian music, art, and literature, even while, as his letters show, his enthusiasm never wearied of the beauty around him, the simplest as the grandest sights of nature causing him measureless delight. In comparing the work accomplished by Gray with that of other men less gifted and less learned, it is a matter for curiosity and regret that he made so little use, he who could have made so much, of all the facts and impressions he collected during these months and upon which he showed himself capable of directing a judgment both penetrating and serene.

Three years later, Gray, then staying at Stoke, was to begin the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." It was, however, not finished for another eight years, when it was sent to the delighted Walpole, who instantly recognized its worth and set about its publication. In the "Elegy," Gray gave to the world a poem which was to become and remain, not only one of the best known, but also one of the best loved of all the works of English poets.

Fortunate in his friends, Gray has, on the whole, been fortunate in his critics. Johnston, it is true, depreciated him with little acumen and a complete absence of sympathy, not uncommon between men of letters in the Eighteenth Century, and more than 100 years later, Swinburne, following the example of Wordsworth, was also to find much to criticize and little to praise. Swinburne, however, who showed such curious inappreciation of his genius, was forced to admit that "as an elegiac poet Gray holds for all ages to come his unsurpassable and sovereign station." Among his own contemporaries the names of Gibbon, Hume, Macintosh and Adam Smith will come instantly to mind, as men of letters who vied with one another in

praise of Gray's genius, while in our own day such connoisseurs of language as Matthew Arnold, Edmund Gosse and John Drinkwater have brought him no measured tribute of their regard. Writing of the "Elegy," Mr. Gosse has summed up in a few lines, very admirably, the qualities of a poem which has made so universal an appeal. "It possesses," he declares, "the charm of incomparable felicity, of a melody that is not too subtle to charm every ear, of a moral persuasiveness that appeals to every generation, and of metrical skill that in each line proclaims the master."

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—The relations between authors and publishers at the moment are reported to be somewhat strained. The price of shilling novels has been raised to one shilling and three pence since the outbreak of the war, without, it is alleged, any extra profit to the author. It is now proposed to raise the price still further, and it is further alleged that it is contemplated that the publishers and distributors should still divide the profits, leaving as at the outset the handsome margin of one penny to the author. The Society of Authors is now taking the matter up in defense of the author's interests.

Professor Saintsbury's "Short History of English Literature," from the earliest texts to the close of the Nineteenth Century, which was first issued in 1882, has now reached its seventh edition, which is published by the Clarendon Press.

Mr. Murray has in preparation "Guildhall Memories" by Alfred G. Temple, who has been director for the past 31 years of the Art Gallery of the Corporation of London, where he has organized with considerable success special exhibitions of works of artists of all nations. He is the author of several works upon art, among them "Modern Spanish Painting."

To "The Humanism of the Bible" series James Clarke has added "Studies in Life from Jewish Proverbs," by W. A. L. Elmslie, who attempts to illustrate the human experiences of the men who were responsible for the sayings in the books of Proverbs and Ecclesiastes.

Much disappointment has been caused in the world which frequents the sales of rare books by the postponement and possible abandonment of the sale of the Medici Archives. An action has been begun in the High Court of Justice at the instance of the Italian Government to prevent the dispersal of this unique collection in England.

William E. Hall's volume, "A Treatise on International Law," has now reached its seventh edition. The remarkable feature about the writing of the work is the fact that Mr. Hall has devoted himself to climbing and traveling rather than to a study of a branch of the law of which he proved himself such a sound exponent. The present volume is edited by Dr. Pearce Higgins and published by the Clarendon Press.

W. H. Mallock's volume, "The Limits of Pure Democracy," dealing with a subject which has exercised as many writers from Plato onward, and doubtless even long before Plato, was begun early in 1914. In his volume, which is published by Chapman & Hall, he reflects the trend of modern thought, reviewing democracy from the social and industrial point of view in preference to the political.

The Cambridge University Press has in preparation "A Life of Lieutenant-General Chaffee," by Maj.-Gen. W. Harding Carter, of the United States Army, which is intended primarily to appeal to young American soldiers, and which the University of Chicago Press publishes in America.

A new volume of Rudyard Kipling's poems is announced by Messrs. Methuen as forthcoming shortly under the title "Twenty Poems From Rudyard Kipling." Included in the volume are two poems, "The Holy War" and "For All We Have and Are," which hitherto have not appeared in book form. The same firm of publishers also announce Masterlinck's new play, "The Miracle of St. Anthony," translated by A. Texeira de Mattos; a new memoir of "Leo Tolstoy" by Aylmer Maude; and "The Life and Letters of Lady Dorothy Neville," edited by her son, a volume which it had originally been hoped to bring out last autumn.

The sale announced to take place at Christie's on March 15 of a collection of works by William Blake recalls two sales 15 years ago of Blake's works collected by Lord Crewe and Captain Butts. Blake's work has always appealed to book collectors, and almost as strongly as it does to artists and engravers. The works now to be sold came into the hands of the artist, John Linnell senior, from William Blake himself, and they include a large number of designs for Dante's "Inferno," 20 for the "Purgatorio," and 10 for the "Paradiso," also some designs for the book of Job and for Milton's "Paradise Lost." Several letters from Blake to Linnell were to be offered for sale.

Lord Channing of Wellingtonborough, who is a keen agriculturist and sat in Parliament as a Liberal from 1885 to 1910, records his experiences as a politician in a volume entitled "Memories of Midland Politics," which Messrs. Constable have published. His authorship has been of a miscellaneous order, comprising a book upon "Instinct," and volumes upon "The Greek Orators as Historical Authorities" and "The Truth About Agricultural Depression."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE
UNITED STATES IN WAR

"L'Intérêt et l'Idéal États-Unis dans la guerre mondiale." Par Ferri-Pisani. Librairie Perrin. Paris. 3frs. 50.

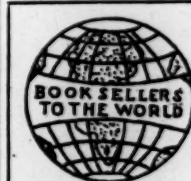
"Things know how to speak, like people," writes M. Ferri-Pisani. There have been many things of extraordinary interest, of dramatic significance, of incalculable historic import to speak to the observant journalist during the last few years, and the present writer is not of those who neglect their opportunities. After seeing some months of the war in Europe, he went to the United States and it is with the history of that country from August, 1914, with the influences, external and internal, which have been brought to bear upon her by persons and circumstances, until she finally entered the conflict, that M. Ferri-Pisani has to deal in these pages.

With great brilliance and dexterity, he marshals his facts. Nowhere has there been given a more comprehensive and in many ways a more dramatic account of the effect upon the American people, upon their political, social, and commercial life of the gigantic events which were taking place in Europe and which were used, sometimes openly, sometimes secretly, to hurl them from the detachment of neutrality, into the conflict, on one side or the other.

The author is highly successful in his consideration of particular incidents, and in his clever, vivid portraits of notable men, for he possesses just that discernment, and ease in its expression, which puts his readers at once on intimate terms with the experiences he has made. His own Bernstorff with his astounding ability, Jusserand, serene, dignified, confident; Dernburg, whose mailed fist was to become swiftly more intolerant to the Administration at Washington than the velvet glove of the German Ambassador; Marshal Joffre, who in the crowded, bedecked streets of American cities, won a hardly less decisive victory for France than at the Marne; President Wilson, whom the author visited at the White House, Roosevelt, Gerard, Straus, and many others pass in review, no one portrait lacking in interest, none failing to contribute some fresh and valuable aspect of men with whom the world is now more or less familiar.

M. Ferri-Pisani is right. Things have spoken to him, and in many instances he has shown a comprehension of their language. But not always. Happy in relating his own immediate impressions, capable also of even a summary of national characteristics, both judicial and sagacious, he has failed, he failed wholly, in his effort to understand the American people. It may be that he himself is not altogether unaware of this and that a certain cynicism which appears constantly in his analysis of the motives and aims of the White House, as of Wall Street, finds here its explanation. In dealing with the individual, M. Ferri-Pisani's practical experience and quick perception have rescued him from the adoption of superficial conclusions. This, however, has not been the case in his review of the American people as a whole, where the crudest generalities, and types hardly removed from the burlesque, are frequently accepted without challenge. Nowhere is this more evident than in a chapter devoted to the American woman. The reader is glad to turn from an atmosphere laden with statements inconclusive and contradictory, to the picturesque and generous recognition of what, in the writer's words, "le gigantesque Yankee" is accomplishing today in camp, shipyard, and factory, along the banks of the Rio Grande, from the Mexican frontier as far as Canada, and from California to Massachusetts.

Mr. G. E. Buckle's Life of Benjamin Disraeli will shortly be completed in two volumes. They will cover the culminating period of his political career, and the delay in their publication proves to have a fortunate if not expected result, "as," so Mr. Murray, the publisher, announces, "it has enabled the editor to get access to a large and voluminous correspondence of the highest value in respect of Lord Beaconsfield's later years." It was during these later years that the Tory statesman negotiated the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. Some chapters from an unfinished novel will be included in an appendix.



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THE HOME FORUM

The Redeemer

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE idea of a redemption from the sorrows and despair of human existence seems to be as old as that existence itself. Noah saw the bow of promise, Abraham perceived afar off the vision of universal blessing, and Job, that profound philosopher, from the dust-heaps of an oriental city, amidst a squalor and loathsomeness only those who have traveled in the East can realize, proclaimed that he knew his Redeemer lived and would appear to suffering humanity, somehow, somewhere.

The Hebrew prophets and teachers never lost sight of this hope, but after the Babylonian captivity it appears to have become crystallized into the expectation of a Messiah who would rescue their country from the incessant conflicts and turmoils in which it was involved, and finally, from the Roman yoke. Their hopes that Jesus of Nazareth was going to prove himself to be this looked-for deliverer and conqueror evidently ran high at one time, and their rage and disappointment when he showed, as he did eventually, that his ambitions were entirely apart from any political trend, were equally great. It was only gradually, even to the Apostles themselves, that the true nature of Jesus' mission revealed itself, but it seems that their preaching, accompanied as it was by "signs following," eventually impressed the Christian church with the fact that the conquest he obtained and the redemption he brought was that which lifted men out of the sin and suffering which shut them out individually from the recognition of God's presence.

With its apparently ineradicable tendency to limit and personalize every idea, the human mind, however, proceeded to bind up this idea of redemption with the man Christ Jesus, and as time passed on redemption became associated with a mysterious mental transformation to be effected by a faith or belief in the personality of Jesus as being God Himself, expressed through certain ceremonial observances, and through the ministry of a priesthood. In Science and Health (p. 473) we read as follows: "In an age of ecclesiastical despotism,

Jesus introduced the teaching and practice of Christianity, affording the proof of Christianity's truth and love; but to reach his example and to test its unerring Science according to his rule, healing sickness, sin, and death, a better understanding of God as divine Principle, Love, rather than personality or the man Jesus, is required."

The post-Apostolic church, exchanging the demonstration of the Christ idea for the profession of faith, gradually buried the redemptive truth under a mountain of creed and dogma, and humanity seemed, in consequence, obliged to content itself with the idea of a future-world redemption, an idea which is eminently unsatisfactory to the multitudes who are hungering and thirsting for spiritual help here and now. So much is this the case that in many cases where the help of Christian Science is offered it is met by the incredulous remark that it is too good to be true. The world has, in fact, forgotten how to expect good, and yet the words of the Psalmist are still appointed to be read in churches: "Bless the Lord, O my soul . . . who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies." Again, Hosea declares, "I will ransom them from the power of death; O death, I will redeem them from thee; O grave, I will be thy plagues; O grave, I will be thy destruction." What has happened, that, after nineteen centuries of Christianity, so few believe these and similar passages of Scripture to be more than merely poetical figures of speech?

The fundamental proposition of Christian Science is that God being all power, all knowledge, all presence, that is, all Being, nothing can be present in that Being but that which is expressive of those qualities. Suffering, sin and death do not express creative, constructive Being, so that we are brought face to face with the dilemma that, either man does not "live, and move, and have his being" in God, who is the creator, but moves in an orbit of his own, or else that this man, who is so material and so easily destructible, is not the man

who was created to express God's image. Scholastic theology has never been able to face this last alternative, neither has it been willing to admit the first, so it has been driven to compromise with logic, and to make a man who is a mixture of good and evil, of Spirit and matter, of life and death, pose as the likeness of God, a position which is manifestly impossible.

Christian Science, on the other hand, takes a perfectly logical point of view and maintains that the man in God's image is whole, spiritual, immortal and that what appears to be man to material sense is a false idea or mental concept which, to use the Scriptural phrase, "deceiveth the whole world." It declares that the knowledge of the truth about man, held to persistently and courageously in spite of the evidence of the senses, will ultimately destroy the false sense and bring the true to light, much as, in the same way, the discoveries of Copernicus completely upset and reversed the old theories of the universe and gradually superseded them, in spite of the evidence of the physical senses. The proof that this is the true interpretation of being is that thereby the sick are healed and the sinning are reformed.

Here, then, is the Christ consciousness, known to and fully demonstrated by Jesus in the many evidences he gave of the healing power of Truth, in overcoming and dominating the physical elements, in raising the dead, and here, too, is the Redeemer for all of us who today are struggling with mortality, though the personal Saviour vanished from human ken some two thousand years ago. "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," were his last words. How could a person of flesh and blood be with us always? Theology again tries to satisfy a weary world with the assurance that the spirit of Jesus is actually present in and perpetuated through the sacramental observances, for the redemption of sinners, but with the limitation that these ministrations are for moral disease, the panacea for physical ills being left to matter. Christian Science permits of no such divorce, but, as Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 108): "I remain steadfast in St. Paul's faith, and will close with his own words: 'Christ is the head of the church; and he is the saviour of the body.'"

Free Verse

I now delight,
In spite
Of the might
And the right
Of classic tradition,
In writing
Straight ahead,
Without let or omission,
Just my little rhyme
In any little time
That runs in my head;
Because, I've said,
My rhymes no longer shall stand ar-
rayed
Like Roman soldiers on parade
That march,
Stiff as starch,
Foot to foot,
Boot to boot,
Blade to blade,
Button to button,
Cheeks and chops and chins like mut-
ton.
No! No!
My rhymes must go
Turn 'ee, twist 'ee,
Twinkling, frosty,
Will-o'-the-wisp-like, misty;
Rhymes I will make
Like Keats and Blake
And Christina Rossetti,
With run and ripple and shake. . .
—Robert Graves.

The Affirmation of Good

Jesus changed the basis of teaching from negation to affirmation. The dominant note of teaching in his time was "Thou shalt not." Over and over he charged his disciples that this was changed to "Thou shalt." His favorite words were "go" and "do." Our characteristic "don't" was almost never on his lips. His plan was to keep his followers so busy in active living that there should be no need of negation. Commend the good and men will forget to do the evil.—Frank W. Simmonds.

Courage

Courage is on all hands considered an essential of high character.—Froude.

The Mountain Winds are Winnowing

The mountain winds are winnowing
The primrose banks along;
From bush to brake the wild birds sing;
The rannel-brook sweet murmuring
Thro' flowery meadows flush with Spring,
Dances to his own song. —Dorley.

Bluffing

Whenever or however one bluffs, it is always giving half a gift as if it were the whole.—Alice Brown.

Mount Lowe, California, in Spring

In the early morning rings out the cheerful song, full of life, of the grosbeak and the plaintive little "phoebe-bee" of the chickadee, high up in the treetops. On the way to Inspiration Point, perfuming the air, a cloud of lilacs in ranging shades. The swelling buds, in their first stages like gradually ripening blackberries, varying from red to purple, later merge into the rich blue flower trusses, thickly clustered, and finally fade to a grayish white. The long tassels of the shrubby evergreen oaks along the trail, just bursting into flower, suggest nothing so much as bushes hung with stripes from a Paisley shawl.

Suddenly the harsh note of a jay,

and a flash is seen diving in up-and-down flight through the cañon, or a clucking quail quickly crosses the path. A whirr, as of some large insect, and the unmistakable metallic twitter betrays the presence of a tiny "hummer" who is perched in his favorite attitude on the extreme slender tip of some bush or young tree.

The chaparral is full of life. Occasionally the full throated song of some large California thrasher, or the sweet little melody of a cañon wren or blackthroated warbler, and persistently the long drawn out trembling hip, hip, hip, hip, hurrurr of the elusive, but noisy wrenlet, hidden in the thicket nearby. In the wooded sections the woodpecker (most likely one

of the "ladderback" variety) is heard hammering away briskly at some hoary old spruce trunk.

The chaparral, usually of a dull uniform green, now resembles "a coat of many colors." The lilacs, like a filmy scarf of blue, flung lightly over it, mix with the pale gray greens of manzanitas and their translucent reddish shoots. Bronzes and siennas here and there complete the color scheme, relieved by the gray white bowlders and water-worn scars cropping out on the slopes, and by an occasional ridge whereon a few gaunt spruce stretch out their stiff horizontal arms.

Away up in the far distant cañons a pale blue mist makes everything look ethereal and unreal.

Soon the giant yuccas, now budding, will each blaze forth into twenty feet or so of dazzling, waxy bloom, like so many enormous candles, and the feathery white sprays of clematis spread their paper fingers over all the mountain side.

In shady spots, like patches newly fallen from the sky, the dainty baby-blue-eyes peer up at us. Balsamic odors, distilled from resinous trees and aromatic sage, by the "clear shining after rain," greet one at every step. Though somewhat grim and forbidding in winter, Mount Lowe is now again resplendent in the garment of spring.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Harris & Ewing from Paul Thompson.

Jefferson's Classic Taste Found Expression in the House He Built

Once past the lodge at the entrance to Monticello, the drive swept upward to the top of the sugar-loaf hill in gracious curves, with constant outlooks over the country below.

"I cannot imagine an easier job on earth than learning to love Virginia," declared Sister. "Just look at those sheets of dogwood under the pines! And hear the cardinals! And remember that over this delightful road Jefferson used to ride every day to visit his beloved University. . . . The

tall, gallant, happy man, who was said to go singing and humming about his work, and never to be idle, and who watched over every detail of his estate with such exquisite care. It is good to know such things have happened; and it is good to look around here and see the relics of the estate, kept so beautifully. Virginia makes you feel at home."

Jefferson's classic taste found expression in the house he built, with its domed roof and columns, placed

so well among the trees and gardens on the hilltop. A couple of youths on horseback, probably students, were idling along, chatting and pointing. This was the sort of a ramble that a boy could profit by. The man who had built this house, with its fine, reserved beauty, was a heritage to every student in the University. They had their literary societies and their Greek letter societies, and they had, too, this influence left by a great, simple, and generous man. It is with emotion

that you look about you at Monticello. "Everything best in American tradition meets here," I remarked, as we drove slowly away. "And tradition is worth while—it must give a noble quality to those it touches, as it must touch every boy who is educated here." —Hildegard Hawthorne, in "Rambles in Old College Towns."

Epping Forest

William Morris, Reginald A. Beckett writes in "Romantic Essex," "said that as a boy he knew the forest 'yard by yard from Wanstead to the Theydons, and from Hale End to the Fairlop Oak; it was always interesting and often very beautiful.' It is worth noting how deeply this familiar landscape entered into the mind of a man who, more than any other, has re-created for us the romantic past. His biographer tells us that 'he never ceased to love Epping Forest, and to uphold the scenery of his native county as beautifully and characteristically English. The dense hornbeam thickets, which even in bright weather have something of solemnity and mystery in their deep shade, and which are hardly found elsewhere in England, reappear again and again in his poetry and his prose romances.' This is Morris' own description of the forest:

"The special character of it was derived from the fact that by far the greater part was a wood of hornbeams, a tree not common in Essex and Hertford. It was certainly the biggest hornbeam wood in these islands and I suppose in the world. Nothing could be more interesting and romantic than the effect of the long poles of the hornbeams rising from the trunks and seen against the mass of the wood behind. It has a peculiar charm of its own not to be found in any other forest."

"More than once, on cloudy days, I have found myself quite lost among the trees, without the least notion of the points of the compass. But nowhere is it a gloomy forest, owing perhaps to the marked absence of pines and firs; in fact the woodland is

thoroughly English. The paths take one up and down deep declivities, through swampy hollows, across little streamlets running silently over beds of . . . leaves. In the season when the forest is least frequented it is also the most beautiful. In spring the different greens of the various trees are wonderfully striking, from a point such as High Beech where a wide stretch of woodland can be seen. Even when the skies are dark with gathering snow a wonderful picture is presented by the wooded ridges, the nearer ones blended with a mass of sepiæ contrasting with the opal blue of the more distant. But the forest in autumn is most wonderful of all, when the russet and gold of the trees are bathed in the calm sunshine of Indian summer; the hillsides are clothed with purple heather, or with glowing masses of copper-colored bracken; and the vivid green grass is sprinkled with fallen leaves of the brightest scarlet."

"It is amid such surroundings as these that we come upon the famous Ambresbury Banks, which tradition points out as the scene of the struggle between Boadicea and Suetonius, but which at all events is a camp of very early origin. The ancient earthworks are still quite distinct, although imperfect and much obscured by trees. Standing upon the top of the rampart, one may hear the cooling of the wood-pigeons, watch the rabbits scampering in and out of their warrens, or perhaps catch a glimpse of the fallow deer whose progenitors were brought here by the conterminous of Suetonius."

"Memories of the Abbey of Waltham are recalled by the beautiful

Monk's Wood. Here among the solemn groves of beeches, upon an autumn evening, the stillness is complete. Seen through the trees is a landscape of perfect beauty. And to think that this lovely forest was not long ago continually preyed upon by the builder. . . . One can but rejoice that so much at least is left, and secured to the free use of the people of London forever. For this city has deserved our gratitude. Perhaps its action was unconsciously inspired by the sentiment which bound the citizens to the forest for so many generations, finding expression in the beautiful custom of maying, as described by Stow. In May the streets of old London are said by him to have looked like bowers, from the boughs of hawthorn or may which each man hung over his doorway. The young men and maidens went a-maying after midnight, accompanied by bands of music. They 'went into the sweet meadows and green woods, there to rejoice their spirits with the beauty and savor of sweet flowers, and with the harmony of birds, praising God after their kind.' They returned at sunrise in joyful procession, carrying large boughs of hawthorn, birch and other trees, garlanded with wreaths of wild flowers, and bearing large nosegays in their hands, with which they adorned the windows and doors of their houses. Thus it was to some extent a people's forest in early times."

Men, My Brothers

Men, my brothers, men the workers,
ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but earnest
of the things that they shall do.

For I dipt into the future, far as
human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world and all
the wonder that would be;

Saw the heavens fill with commerce,
argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping
down with costly bales;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting,
and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grap-
pling in the central blue;

Far along the world-wide whisper
of the south-wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples
plunging thro' the thunder storm;

Till the war drums throbb'd no longer,
and the battle flags were fur'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federa-
tion of the world.

There the common sense of most
shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber,
lapt in universal law.

—Tennyson ("Locksley Hall").

The Gógol Period

Little novels taken from the village life of Little Russia. His "Nights on a Farm Near Dikánka," soon followed by another series of stories entitled "Mirgorod," immediately won for him literary fame and introduced him into the circle of Zhukóvsky and Pushkin. The two poets at once recognized Gógol's genius, and received him with open arms.

"Little Russia differs considerably from the central parts of the Empire, that is, from the country round Moscow, which is known as Great Russia. It has a more southern position, and everything southern has always a certain attraction for northerners. The villages in Little Russia are not dispersed in streets as they are in Great Russia, but the whitewashed houses are scattered, as in western Europe, in separate little farms, surrounded by charming little gardens. The more genial climate, the warm nights, the musical language, the beauty of the race, . . . the picturesque dress and the lyrical songs—all these render Lit-

tle Russia especially attractive for the Great Russian. Besides, life in Little Russian villages is more poetical than it is in the villages of Great Russia.

"The stamp of seclusion of the women which has been impressed by Byzantine habits upon Moscow does not exist in Little Russia, where the influence of Poland was prevalent. Little Russians have also maintained numerous traditions and epic poems and songs from the times when they were free Cossacks and used to fight against the Poles in the north and the Turks in the south."

"The Little Russian language is certainly more melodious than the Great Russian, and there is now a movement of some importance for its literary development; but this evolution has not yet been accomplished, and Gógol very wisely wrote in Great Russian—that is, in the language of Zhukóvsky, Pushkin, and Lérmontoff. We have thus in Gógol a sort of union between the two nationalities."

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AND
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With Key to
the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918

EDITORIALS

Circling Jericho

It is the hour of the world's purification. Out on the Flanders hillslopes men are dying by thousands, as they died, only a few weeks ago, by thousands along the rivers of France. If the people of the United Kingdom and the people of the United States believe anything at all of this war, they believe that it is a war of Principle. It is that, and it is that alone, which is nerving the great mass of them to go through with Armageddon.

If this is true, and no loyal member of the great empire and the great republic will deny it, then the men who have been giving their lives in Flanders and in France have been giving their lives not merely for their country, and not alone for the world, but for Principle. They are fighting today the evil that every soldier of Principle, that every Christ-man or true Christian, has fought since the thunders crashed over Calvary, and the triumph of Principle was made certain, no matter how long delayed. The same instinct which sent the early Christians into the circus to face the gladiators or the lions, which sent the early missionaries plunging life in hand into the German forests of the North, which sent the Protestant martyrs to the stake, and which has inspired the reformer of every period to face the malice and slander of the world, is inspiring these soldiers who are doing something more than fulfilling the promise of their leaders to protect Paris, and their duty to their fellow countrymen to protect the Channel ports. These men are standing shoulder to shoulder with every other man in the trenches, from the sand dunes of the North Sea to the mountains of Switzerland, from the Italian Alps to the harbor of Salonika, from the port of Joppa to Mount Zion, and still eastward across the desert by the great river, the River Euphrates to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

It is true that the present is the greatest moment of the war. It is the moment when the captured German dispatches themselves show that the effort is to be made to crush the British line, no matter at what cost, so as to pave the way to the crushing of the other nations. Now the force which is holding the British line is not merely the force of courage. It is that marvelous, blind reaching out for Principle which is making the blood-stained trenches of today the antechamber to the New Religion. What the New Religion is, men will discover all in good time. It will evolve itself out of the self-sacrifices of the trenches, out of the putting off in those trenches of the old man, and the putting on of the new. The men who are standing in those trenches are standing as completely for Truth as the men who eighteen hundred years ago faced the lions in the Roman circus, or the girls who were bound to the top of the masts, in Nero's gardens, as torches to light the night of his debaucheries. They are fighting the battle of Principle as clearly as old Latimer, rejoicing at the stake, in Oxford, that he was lighting such a candle in England as should never be extinguished, or as Lincoln, facing the fury of half Christendom that the slave might go free. There is no question about what these men are doing, the question rather is what is being done at home to support them.

Now wheatless days and meatless days are popular enough, but where are the drinkless days? Liberty loans in the United States, tank banks in the United Kingdom, these bring grist to the treasury mill. But much of this grist has been made out of the bloodshed of the trenches, and is a little thing and a miserable thing compared to the sacrifice of the trenches, for which no return can ever be made in interest. Perhaps almost the worst excuse of the moderate drinker, in the security of his home, is the declaration that he will have no part in depriving the men in the trenches of their drink. What do these people know of war or know of the trenches? It is not so that that splendid old Huguenot soldier, Marshal Joffre, speaks. "Avec l'alcool," he declares, "pas de bon soldat." In commentary on which may be read these words, from a recent letter of an American soldier in France, "Booze galore, and as there are about sixteen saloons in this town of about two hundred population, you can see for yourself it is not hard to get a drink of wine. I hardly ever touch it. I know I can get it if I want it, so leave it alone." Yet this man has to pay forty cents of American money for a cake of soap and fifteen cents for a candle. What would Marshal Joffre say to this? We know what Admiral Sir Henry Meux, arguing for drink, in the House of Commons in London, has to say about it. "The mass of intellects in the House," he remarked, amidst laughter, "are not on the side of the teetotalers, nor ever have been." Admiral Meux is the inheritor of a great fortune, drawn from one of the most prosperous of English breweries, the famous brewery of Meux & Company, in whose yards, behind Oxford Street, a grave raven perched for many years on the barrels.

Now the patriotism of the English brewer may be evolved from the fact that whilst the consumption of alcohol in the United Kingdom has been reduced from 89,000,000 gallons in the first year of the war to 45,000,000 gallons in 1917, his profits have risen from £164,000,000 in 1914 to £259,000,000 in 1917, which simply means that for half the product he has gone a good long way toward doubling the cost. Nor, unfortunately, is there any difference between this and what is happening in the United States. The Prohibition Party in the United States is carrying the enemy's trenches in the various states, one after another, with determination and success. But, as in the United Kingdom, the Government puts out no hand to help. Eleven states have been won, but at this rate of progress it will take years, without one atom of help from the Government, to win the battle. The greatest of these intrenchments are the German breweries in Wisconsin. The Okla-

homa flour mills are short of wheat, and it is declared will not be able to operate at more than fifty per cent of their normal capacity until the next crop is harvested. Some of the largest mills, it is declared, are preparing to close down altogether, and wait for what? For the breweries to be supplied with the 70,000,000 bushels of foodstuff which are used in brewing malt liquors. So the towns in the rear of the American lines in France flow with absinthe and vin ordinaire, and the great fortress of Milwaukee is as firmly held as Metz and Strasbourg, as Lille and St. Quentin.

What, then, does anybody suppose that the men of the New Religion, who come out of the trenches, are going to say to all this? And what does anybody suppose is going to be the verdict of history on it all? History will deal faithfully with the boast of Admiral Meux that the intellect of the British Parliament is on the side of the drinker, and just as faithfully with the dread of Cardinal Gibbons, that if prohibition succeeds the United States will be converted to Muhammadanism. But the Cardinal and the Admiral are incidents, it is the Governments of the countries which are really responsible to those countries. Will not the President and the Prime Minister do a great thing greatly, and see the walls of Jericho fall? Is the purification of the trenches to be extended to the purification of the cities at home, or are the men from the trenches to come home to find a United Kingdom less clean than Canada, and a United States, in one instance at least, less pure than Islam?

A Voice in the Wilderness

IN HIS imperial message to his "dear Homburgers" on the occasion of the conclusion of peace with Ukraine, the Kaiser referred, in a strain now only too familiar, to "divine efforts to bring the world back to the right path," and the task which Germany had been set to achieve this laudable purpose. Meanwhile it is most unfortunate for the imperial plan of world reform that there should be people in Germany itself bold enough to declare that the Fatherland has struck any path but the right one. For instance, there is Professor Förster, of Munich, whose articles criticizing German Weltpolitik have appeared in the columns of this newspaper. The professor originally set out to conduct an intellectual campaign against the doctrines of the Bismarckian school of politics, but he has since then indulged in a few interesting commentaries upon German inefficiency which are refreshing reading in view of the allied habit of self-reproach upon this score.

The professor shows us an intellectually degraded Germany, lagging hopelessly behind in "the great ideas that bind nations together," a Germany that has forced her enemies to continue the war because in the attitude of the leaders of the Fatherland there are "no moral guarantees of permanent peace." The voice in the German wilderness of today that can boldly call for "a moral world prestige that bears practical proof of a higher sensitiveness for the interests of others and for enlightening compensations," which can demand the pursuit of that only true Weltpolitik based on international justice, ought to be listened to by every one who believes that the final defeat of the Central Powers will come from within. Professor Förster is a rarely bold iconoclast who does not hesitate to tear from its pedestal the Bismarckian fetish that has obsessed Europe since the forties of last century. For Germany by no means rid herself of Bismarck when the Kaiser dropped the pilot of the Hohenzollerns. It merely changed the pilot, who, as in the days of Frederick the Great, became the Hohenzollern himself. Pan-Germanism is simply the logical application of Bismarckianism; Weltpolitik the directing of Hohenzollernism along the lines of that "immoral policy of expediency" which Kant condemned and Bismarck unblushingly pursued.

The doctrines of that school have corrupted the whole manhood of Germany, which stands without any ideals of liberty as commonly understood. Nor can she show, in all her past history, any statesman who has devoted himself to the altruistic betterment of the human race. German statesmanship has always been directed towards what Professor Förster calls the "Ich-politik" of Prussian egoism. Bismarck's legacy to Europe, consequently, was an armed peace and a German state the most autocratic in Europe. Mommson said of Bismarck's Germany that there were no longer free citizens within it. It was a military monarchy in which that political talent for which Professor Förster pleads was crowded out; and Professor Delbrück has rightly said that it would take another Sedan, inflicted this time upon Germany, before the military hierarchy would submit to the control of the army by a German Parliament. Bismarck gave to representative government the most serious blow of the century. He would not hear of ministerial responsibility. He left the monarchy free from control, with full, unchecked right to say, think, and do things which might precipitate wars. He left Germany, in fact, a nation of soldiers and officials. She is still so.

Growing Opposition to the War Chest

THE more thoroughly the so-called war chest plan of raising and distributing relief funds is examined, the more objectionable does it become to thoughtful investigators. It is already recognized as a disturbing factor in the situation, since it proposes to substitute a grab-bag method for the business system that now obtains, especially among the older and larger organizations, notably the Young Men's Christian Association and the American Red Cross.

Neither of these is in the experimental stage. Years of experience lie behind them. Neither is engaged in international aid for the first time. Both have tried and abandoned various plans of interesting the public upon whose benevolence they are dependent, and both have adopted, finally, the scheme now in practice. It may be, as claimed, that small or newly-organized relief associations would benefit by the war chest plan, but this is an argument against, rather than for, the proposed departure.

All the other relief organizations put together would not equal in usefulness, at this time, either the Y. M. C. A. or the Red Cross. This may be said without reflecting in the least upon any other war aid society or movement, and without detracting in the least from the motives or the accomplishments of the smallest.

The reason why the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross stand by themselves is almost too obvious to be enlarged upon. They have been built up at enormous cost of energy and capital. They have drawn, for the great majority of their undertakings, upon the moral and substantial support of single-minded philanthropists everywhere. They have the confidence of the general public. They have proved their usefulness at home and abroad.

Why should these two great institutions, or either of them, especially at this juncture, be placed upon a footing where they are likely to be brought into competition for support with organizations that, so far as achievement in war work is concerned, are infinitesimal? Why should their maintenance be made dependent upon fluttering sentiment? Why should their operations be interrupted or obstructed by waves of emotion in behalf of some fanciful, untried method of doing something that already is being effectually done?

It is of the utmost importance that those organizations, with lines extended to the battle fronts and beyond, shall be upheld. If there is anywhere an irrepressible, local desire for a war chest, let it be completely localized; let it not interfere with the positively necessary flow of contributions into the treasuries of the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross, both of which are compelled to meet tremendous daily charges upon their resources. The comfort of the millions of men, who are fighting the battles of civilization, demands that there shall be no diversion of the funds intended for these two institutions through any pooling arrangement, no matter how plausible or how innocent it may seem on its face.

It is encouraging to find that many who were at first carried away with the war chest plan, as children are attracted by a new toy, are beginning to see the danger that lurks in the scheme, and that the opposition to it is constantly growing more widespread and pronounced.

The Barrel Organ

SPRING has come to the temperate zone of North America, but, even so, one reminder of its coming, formerly unerring, is sadly missing this year. The voice of the barrel organ is scarcely, if at all, heard in the land, and thought, therefore, naturally drifts to a period in the world's history, not unlike the present time in some important respects, when, amid similar conditions, the instrument in question made the air vibrant with "The Watch on the Rhine."

Who that recalls 1870 can fail to recall also how Germanic, how triumphantly Germanic, were the barrel organ's selections in those days! The Battle of Sedan had hardly been fought and lost and won, the Siege of Paris had hardly begun, before barrel organs, "made in Germany" and loaded with German pæns of victory, were dispatched by the cargo to the United States and Canada, and, before the indemnity in millions was paid, an impressionable people had, unconsciously, well-nigh abandoned its native musical taste and taken up with the symphony concert and the Wagnerian school.

In the days before German efficiency and kultur were content with the five-piece brass band and the hurdy-gurdy, the barrel organ had done much toward conserving and stimulating the native musical taste of the temperate zone of North America. English, Scotch, Irish, and Negro melodies, when rendered by the barrel organ, commanded the attention, and frequently the admiration, of adults as well as children. In the halcyon days before the barrel organ was taken into the German propaganda and made to do service for Prussian militarism, its strains carried one into the realms of the pastoral and the romantic, roused memories of happier days gone by, brought back never-to-be-forgotten evenings with "The Old Folks at Home," mornings with "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," and whole seasons with "Annie Laurie," "Lily Dale," and "Old Black Joe." It is impossible to travel far along this line without quoting from one of the most humanizing of the poems of Alfred Noyes:

There's a barrel organ caroling across a golden street,
In the City as the sun sinks low;
And the music's not immortal; but the world has made it sweet
And fulfilled it with the sunset glow.
And all around the organ there's a sea without a shore
Of human joys and wonders and regrets;
To remember and to recompense the music evermore
For what the cold machinery forgets.

Like everything else that fell under the clutches of efficiency in Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony, the barrel organ had to undergo "improvement." In its original and sweet simplicity, it lacked color, volume, tone values, and other things that go toward the making of an orchestra that sees no merit in any national air that is not German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish. So it was developed into a street melodeon and then into a street piano, and, instead of being supported from the neck and shoulders, it had to be shoved about on wheels, and every change marked a remove from the point where the poet was constrained to exclaim:

Verdi, Verdi, when you wrote "Il Trovatore" did you dream
Of the City when the sun sinks low,
Of the organ and the monkey and the many colored stream
On the Piccadilly pavement, of the myriad eyes that stem
To be litten for a moment with a wild Italian gleam?

The German organ drive of German organized music, like all the other drives started in and from that land, had, in the nature of things, to spend its force. For years the barrel organ, or, rather, the successors to the barrel organ, have been losing caste and popularity. No doubt, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony are well stocked with street melodeons and street pianos loaded with records that were intended to flood the world once more with German triumphal music, and that would have so flooded it, were it not for the little backsets that occurred in Belgium, on the Marne, on the Somme, at Verdun, and elsewhere, but these cannot be dumped after the war, even at cut prices, unless their interiors shall be refitted.

The barrel organ ought to be brought back with all its original inefficiencies, with its unkultured music, its

simple airs, with voices of the past that compel the hastening step to pause, that draw a smile from the cynic, a "copper" from the miser, a sigh from the careless, and a prayer from the hardened; but it should never again have the brand of Germany upon it, and it will be all the more welcome if its lighter selections shall be interspersed with "Rule Britannia," "The Marseillaise," "The Garibaldian Hymn," and "The Star-Spangled Banner." It is high time for a change of tunes.

Notes and Comments

THE House of Hapsburg has, indeed, fallen far away from its once proud claim to knightly distinction when its present head, the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, caught in the act of playing a double game, attempts to shift responsibility for his predicament to the shoulders of his wife's mother. Such conduct must be particularly annoying to the Emperor William, who has an altogether different method of dealing with mothers-in-law and mothers.

POSSESSION of a Liberty bond gives greater spring to the footsteps of an American citizen than the wearing of rubber heels, for he treads with the easy confidence of one who can show, if questioned, that he means what he says when he is talking about the war.

FROM Guam, in the Ladrone group, Pacific Ocean, lat. 30° 30' N., long. 144° 45' E., comes news of a popular subscription to the third Liberty Loan of \$15,000. A similar subscription was made to the second loan. Not much is heard, in these days, from the land of the Chamorros, but this, evidently, is not due to any lack of interest there in world affairs. The promptness with which the subscriptions were made and announced is sufficient evidence that the flag is flying and that the home fires are burning in Guam.

THE story of the evolution of Messrs. Harland & Wolff's is the story of splendid achievement in spite of geographical handicap. Yet this very circumstance has served Lord Pirrie well, for the enforcement of the Military Service Acts has not interfered with his supply of labor. This advantage, combined with vision, energy, organizing skill, and that mastery of men which characterize him, has produced results which called for the high praise bestowed by Sir Eric Geddes in Parliament. Lord Pirrie, he said, had constructed standard ships and oilers in far shorter time than any other builder—not only at Belfast but also on the Clyde. It was a record, and there were other facts which justified the further statement that Lord Pirrie's reputation as a successful shipbuilder was unequalled. If the story of his career were not just one long record of patient mastery of difficulties, coupled with sound judgment and initiative, the term "romance" might be used to describe it. When Lord Pirrie first joined Messrs. Harland & Wolff's, it was in the capacity of a premium apprentice at the age of fifteen.

IT HAS been remarked that there is something appropriate to Lord Pirrie's own characteristic of "apartness" in the outlying position of the Belfast shipyards. He does things in his own way and achieves results which other men would regard as impossible. His entire independence of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation is another instance of his aloofness. Many years ago Messrs. Harland & Wolff, and their neighbors, Messrs. Workman Clark & Co., broke away from the organization, and Belfast has since that time managed its own affairs, though it generally falls in with any fresh arrangements made by the federation. It all points to the advent of a Controller-General of Shipbuilding unfettered by conventions and the master of circumstances.

THE malign interference that has held up the building of ships and aeroplanes in the United States, until delay in these two important war activities has become a national scandal and a source of world-wide wonderment, is now being felt in the instruction of aviators. Civilian teachers in government aviation fields have, it is announced, been ordered by the War Department to attend a school of aeronautics, or else leave the corps. Under the provisions of such an edict, if enforced, civilian aviators who have been flying for years, and who have taught many army officers how to fly, would be compelled to enlist as first-class privates, which, in some cases, would mean a drop in pay from \$4000 or \$4500 yearly to \$30 a month. Already a large number of these instructors have sent to the Aero Club of America protests against this mandate, and there is prospect of a strike among them. Allen R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, says that the order, if insisted upon, will drive 98 per cent of the civilians out of the service, as the best offered them after a training period is a second lieutenant's position.

THE construction of ships and aeroplanes was delayed mainly by mischievous meddling with plans and specifications. No sooner was a design completed and approved than somebody found a flaw in it, and the drawings had to be gone over again. Now that ships are being built at last, and now that there is promise that aeroplanes may at last be built, the malign interference referred to seems likely to create a shortage of trained aviators. It is impossible properly to characterize a governmental folly that would permit anything, on any consideration, to interrupt instruction in the aviation training grounds at this time. The hands of the enemy have been played into in ship and aeroplane construction. Those in authority must be fully aware of that fact. Is not knowledge of it enough to prevent them from falling into another trap?

THE I. W. W., in the coming trial at Chicago of more than one hundred of its leaders for violating the Espionage Act, is to set up the right to strike as a defense. Very well, but it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. The rest of the people of the United States, the law-abiding majority of them in particular, also have a right to strike, and they certainly have had provocation enough recently to strike hard in the case of the I. W. W.